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*The Plan is opposite p. 1.*

*Michigan*

J  
THE  
HISTORY  
Of the SIEGE of  
TOULON.

With an ACCOUNT of the  
POLITICAL REASONS  
That mov'd the  
CONFEDERATES  
To Undertake it :

And of all that happen'd from the  
Duke of SAVOY's entring *Provence*,  
to the Day that he marched out  
of it.

---

To which there is prefix'd  
A New PLAN of the *Town, Harbour,*  
*Fortifications, French and Contederate*  
*Camps, Batteries, and adjacent Moun-*  
*tains.*

---

Done from the *French Copy*, Printed  
at *Paris*, and  
Dedicated to the *French King*.

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L O N D O N,  
Printed, and Sold by B. Bagnge, at the Raven  
in *Pater-Noster-Row*. 1708.

55. c. 200.



0712

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TO THE  
KING.

S I R,

**V**ictories are not always  
owing to those who ob-  
tain'd them in Battle ;  
nor have the Hands of Con-  
querors always been guided by  
their own Head. There are  
certain great Events, which are  
neither the Effects of Chance,  
nor the meer Effects of Valour ;  
but are due to the Superiority  
a 2 of

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## *The Dedication.*

of Genius ; to the clear Foresight, Penetration, and profound Knowledge in the Art of Government, of those Great Men, who may justly, during their Lives, be call'd *Immortal*, because it is impossible but their Glory must continue to the End of Time. All that I say here, will be found in the Business of *Toulon*. Those who took a near View of the Posture of the Affairs of *France*, had no reason to think it possible to undertake the Defence of that City, of what Importance soever it was to the State, against a Torrent of Enemies, from all the most Warlike Nations of *Europe*, which threatened *Provence* with an Inundation  
on

307  
*The Dedication.*

on, while *Toulon* was to be besieged by Sea, by two of the greatest Maritim Powers. But it was not all those Forces by Sea and Land, which gave us most reason to fear the Loss of that Place; for when Valour is the only Point in question, the *French*, except there was some Fatality in it, were never daunted at the Superiority of their Enemies in number, and have for most part triumph'd over them. But in order to defend the Place against a Multitude of Enemies, 'tis at least necessary that it be in a State of Defence, which *Toulon* was not on the side of the Land. Nor are we to wonder at it, since there was no occasion to apprehend its  
a 3 being

## *The Dedication.*

being in danger from the time that the last War began, during which, your Majesty had Troops almost in all the Towns of *Italy*, of which a great part belong'd to *Philip V.* So that according to the ordinary Course of War, it would have cost a great many Years to retake all those Towns, one after another, without one of those extraordinary Events, of which there are few Instances in any Age, and by which, almost without fighting, the Loss of entire Governments is attended; therefore those Events, which happen very rarely, being never foreseen, it is not usual to think of preventing the Calamities they may occasion.

*Toulon*

## The Dedication

*Toulon* not being then in a  
tate of Defence, and the Eng-  
lies beginning to march to-  
wards *Provence*, there was a Ne-  
cessity to consider what was fit  
to be done; Prudence would  
have suggested the withdrawing  
from the Magazines of that  
town, those Stores which were  
insufficient to rig out whole  
fleets, and which would have  
requir'd a great many Years,  
and vast Sums, to gather to-  
gether again in like quantity.  
Though this seem'd as Necessar-  
y as Prudent, in the then Po-  
sure of Affairs; which, though  
very perplexing, your Majesty,  
by making use of all your  
Wisdom and Penetration, and  
a 4 spend.

## *The Dedication.*

spending Days and Nights, in thinking of Methods to save a Place, the Loss of which, would have been very prejudicial to the Nation; you ordered the true State of *Provence* to be laid before you; and though you knew it before, because nothing which relates to your Government is unknown to your Majesty, you were willing to know the Minds of Persons of greatest Understanding, upon the present Juncture of Affairs. After having maturely considered the Case, then you applied your self to find out Measures proper to be made use of, for putting every thing into such a Condition, as the Enemies might have a warm Reception,  
and

## *The Dedication.*

and find Work enough, while the Troops, according to your Orders, should march from all Parts, to the Defence of *Toulon*. And one may say, Sir, that this Place was preserved, from the time that your Majesty undertook the Defence of it; and since you did not cause what was in the Magazines, to be carried out, you were perswaded, that if the Orders given by your Majesty, were executed, the Allies would never be Masters of it. This Resolution inspired the Inhabitants of *Provence* with new Courage, who chose rather to die, than not defend themselves to the last Extremity.



## *The Dedication.*

From this, Sir, it is plain, that I advanced nothing in the Beginning of this Epistle, but what is true, and that whatever Diligence your Majesties Troops made to arrive at *Toulon* before the Confederate Army, and that how great soever was the Conduct and Valour of your Generals, and the Courage of your Troops, the Safety of *Toulon* is only owing to your Majesty, since you alone undertook the Defence of it, and contrived Methods to make what you had resolved on for that End successful.

Your Majesty had no sooner made known your Commands to the Ministry, upon whom the Execution of your Orders de-

## *The Declaration.*

depended, but they acquitted themselves with so much Care, Diligence, and Vigour, that every thing seem'd to take Wings for the Relief of the Place.

The Fortifications seem'd to spring out of the Ground, the Face of the Town was changed in a few Days, and the Enemies found good Intrenchments defended by Warlike Troops, who were eager to fight; besides which, there were 500 Cannon planted in Batteries on the Side of the Sea and Land.

This is an Account, Sir, of what was produced in a few Days, by the Orders of your Majesty; but not contenting  
your

## *The Dedication.*

your self with seeing them so well put in execution, that you had all imaginable reason to look for a happy Success, you resolved to finish what you had so happily begun, by ordering the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry*, to go and command in *Provence*; which filled your Enemies with mortal Fear, and made them lose all Hops of succeeding in their Enterprize. We may justly say, that from the Moment your Enemies were informed of this, they thought of nothing but a Retreat; That your Majesty by this means finished the Work which had been so happily begun; and that if you saved *Toulon*, by ingaging in the Defence of it, and rendering

## ~~The Declaration~~

rendering Impossibilities possible, if I may be allowed so to speak, by the Measures you thought upon; The Declaration you gave out, of the speedy Departure of the Princes, gave you the Satisfaction to hear sooner than otherwise you would have done, of the Retreat of the Enemy, in such a manner, as looked more like a Flight than a Retreat, tho' the same had been well concerted.

It is certain, that the Invasion of *Provence* by the Allies, lost them a great part of their Army; that they arrived there when the Heat was excessive,

## *The Devastation!*

cessive, which killed abundance of Germans, who are not accustomed to such Heats; that the French, who were forc'd to take Service under them, deserted them on all sides, as soon as they set Foot in *Provence*; that the Fire of a numerous Artillery, that of our small Arms, and what they met with in all the Actions that pass'd, when they fought our Troops, cut them off abundance of Men. But the Number of those who died of Diseases, was still greater, and the Reason is evident.

There were abundance of Sick on board their Fleet, most  
of

## *The Deduction.*

of whom might have been recovered on shoar, if they could have landed them; but instead of having fresh Air, they breathed one that became every day more and more Contagious. They continually sent the Sick of their Land Army on board the Fleet, where the Sea Air join'd to that already infected by the Sick on board, hastned their Death instead of advancing their Cure. Hence it came to pass, that those who were sick on board before, died so much the faster as the sick Landmen were embarked, because they augmented the Contagion.

It is also certain, that the Siege of *Toulon* occasion'd the Confederate Fleet, which might have

## *The Dedication.*

have been usefully employ'd elsewhere, to be of very little use during the Summer ; for had they carried part of the Troops which they left before *Toulon* into *Catalonia*, they might not only have sav'd *Lerida*, but have recover'd part of the Country they lost by the Battel of *Almanza*. In short, the Affair of *Toulon* was not only Advantageous to *France* and *Spain*, by the Enemies losing so many of their Troops, &c. to no purpose ; but likewise by the loss of Admiral *Shovel*, with 8 or 900 Men, abundance of Officers, and Volunteers of Note, that perished with him. And as all those Losses redound to the Benefit of the two Crowns, and may hasten

## **The Dedication.**

Wish a Peace, all *Europe*, S-I R, must be indebted to you for the Good that results from it; for had not your Majesty found Ways to surmount those Difficulties that might have obstructed the defence of *Toulon, France* and *Spain* would not have been in so good a Condition as at present. Therefore they ought to redouble their Prayers to Heaven, that a Monarch who seems to have been born only to do Good, to make true Religion flourish, and to provide an *Asylum* for Princes unjustly Oppressed, may still Live many Years. This is the Wish of all the honest People in *Europe*, who are persuaded that their Sovereigns carry on the War meer-



## *The Dedication.*

y for their particular Interests,  
and to make their Subjects more  
Obedient and Miserable, and  
tis also the Prayer of him who  
s with the most profound Re-  
spect,

S I R,

Your MAJESTY'S *most humble,*

*most obedient, and most*

*faithful Subject and Servant,*

Devizé.

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THE

THE  
French AUTHORS  
PREFACE.

**A** *ltho' the History of Toulon contains but one Campagne of Provence, and that a short one, this Treatise, which we thought to deserve the name of a History, by reason of the great number of Particulars which it contains, respecting as well the Politicks of the Besieged, as those of the Enemy, is besides filled with so many different Actions, which concern almost all the Cities of Provence, that we never saw one single Piece of History furnish such a variety of curious Narratives, and so extensive.*

*This*

## The Preface.

*This is not only a Journal, in which you will see what passed every Day and Night for upwards of six Weeks; but those who read it with Attention, will be able to discover, tho' it be not precisely noted, what was transacted hourly, during the Campaign which we have undertaken to give an account of. You will see here all that was done by the General Officers at Land, as likewise by the Officers of all the Bodies which distinguished themselves during the whole Campaign, that may justly go by the Name of The Campaign of Provence; and you will also find a List containing the particular Stations of Two hundred and forty Marine Officers, who are therein mentioned, that is to say, all the Posts in which they served during the whole Siege, with that activity and distinction, which gave a reputation to the whole Body of Marines. 'Tis not to be wondred at, that all the Officers of this Body should constantly signalize themselves upon all occasions in which they are employed, since there is no Body of*  
*Men*

## **The Preface.**

*Men in the World so filled with Persons of great Families ; and that the Nobility, especially of France, do always in Battel give proof of the Blood from whence they have sprung ; which almost constantly happens, because there are few Gentlemen, when engaged in Action, but represent to their view the Actions and Valour of their Ancestors.*

*Besides the List which exhibits the Stations of all the Marine Officers, you will find in several parts of this Treatise particular accounts of the Actions of those who have most distinguished themselves ; and in like manner what was done in many Cities of Provence by those who left nothing undone, as well for the Relief of Provence, and the Welfare and Glory of the State, as for the Service of a Monarch, who has no Enemies but such who are Jealous of his Glory ; who being dazzled by the Lustre of his Greatness, are too dim-sighted to perceive well what they do.*

*There*

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## The Preface.

*There are abundance of things in this Treatise which can't choose but be very diverting to the Reader, since they respect not only the War, but likewise the principal Actors concerned in the Invasion of Provence.*

*You will find here many Projects formed by the Enemy, and the different Sentiments of the Chief of them for the executing those Projects; as also what passed in several Councils held by the Confederates. In a word, all must appear diverting in this Treatise, being filled with a great variety of different Matters, which notwithstanding have all a reference to the principal Subject.*

*The Reader ought not to be over nice about the Stile, since this is not a Piece of Oratory, which a Person reads several times over to himself, and polishes before he sends it to the Press; instead of which one frequently has not time to cast an Eye upon what is writ; in such kind of Relations, the Printers  
being*

## The Preface.

being in such haste to thrust it into the World, lest they should be prevented by Time. Besides, there was cause to fear that several Parts might have been enervated by a review, and the Sense changed, which the Writers have thought fit to give them, supposing that they will be understood by those who are acquainted with the Matter; and for this Reason, among many others much of the same nature, I did not think fit nicely to set about the changing of Words sometimes too often repeated, lest those substituted in their place, might not have the same force, and perhaps sometimes even alter the Sense.

As for the Plan of Toulon, which you will find at the beginning of the Book, 'twas not only Engraven on purpose for this use, but no body has so much as seen it before; and 'tis certainly the most Exact and Curious that has been made. In short, this Plan comes from the first Hand, and that's all that needs be said. 'Twas Engraved by M. Liebaure, who has been frequently employed by M. Vau-  
ban;

## The Preface.

ban; which ought to make it believed that it is worthy of the Engraver.

You will find at the end of the Second Volume, an Account concerning the Death of the Persons of Note which were killed before Toulon.

THE

That which induc'd me to put the following History into *English*, was the very particular and circumstantial Account of the Siege of *Toulon*, and all that related to it, which is not to be had elsewhere. The Author had the Opportunity of all the Informations which the *French* Court thought fit to give him concerning it, and many of the Particu-  
b lars

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b lars



### *The Translator's Advertisement*

lars are both instructing and diverting.

The Description of *Provence*, and of the City of *Toulon*, Harbour, Port, Docks, Magazines, and Men of War there, is very entertaining. The Surprise of the *French* Court, when they were first inform'd of the Design, the extraordinary Efforts which they made to prevent it, and the ill Consequences to their State, which would have attended the taking of it, are set forth in very lively Colours. The Ability of the *French* King and his Ministers, with the Diligence and Conduct of his Generals, and other Officers by Sea and Land, to ward off the fatal Blow, are express'd to the best Advantage: Nor has the Author forgot to give mighty Encomiums on all the Officers, Civil and Military, in the City and Country, who contributed to the Defence of the Place; and the Loyalty of the Inhabitants of *Provence*, is extoll'd in such a manner, as if nothing could exceed it.

The

The Author pretends likewise to dive into the Motives which prevail'd with the Allies to undertake this great Design, and also into the particular Views which the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene had in attempting it. He enlarges upon all the Advantages that would have accrued to *England* and *Holland* by the Success of this Expedition, which is a sufficient Justification of the Attempt from the Mouth of an Enemy; and according to his own Account, it must certainly have succeeded, had not unforeseen Accidents, and contrary Winds prevented it. He is very liberal in his Censures upon the Allies, when he talks of their Motives, but many of his Reflections had so much of Malice and Falseness, that no *English* Man, who is in the Interest of his Country, could have read them with Patience, which is hop'd is Apology enough for leaving them out, considering that all which he gives as Fact, is fairly translated; Not excepting his Repetitions, with which he abounds,

### *The Translator's Advertisement*

so it was thought better to translate than to omit them, partly to avoid the Charge of a meer Abridgment or mangled Translation, and partly because there are many Letters in it from several Great Officers, and others concern'd upon the same Subjects, but with different Circumstances, which illustrate the History, and make it complete, so far as the *French* Court thought fit to publish it.

The Author takes upon him here and there to censure the Conduct of the Confederate Generals by Land, and of the late Admiral *Shovel* by Sea; many of his Reflexions on this Head are trifling and malicious, and wrote on purpose to create Jealousies and Divisions among the Allies. Where he exceeded the Bounds of Truth and Modesty, they are left out, but others of them, tho they appear to be ill enough founded, are left to the Judgment of the Reader, who must be very weak, if what is writ by a profess'd Enemy, make Impression upon him to the Disadvantage

age of any of the Confederate Generals, who by their Conduct before and since, have given sufficient Proof of their being faithful and in earnest. When the Author is known to be the Writer of the *Mercurie Gallant*, nobody will be surpris'd at his Bombastick Stile, his partial Representations, and the ill-natur'd Turns he gives to things on occasion.

But, the many Letters and Relations wrote by those chiefly concern'd in the Defence of the Town, and Preparation for it, makes it evident, in spite of his Partiality; that the Design was noble and well concert'd; that the Duke of Savoy, Prince Eugene, and Sir Cloudesty Shovel, did all that their Circumstances when they came there would allow, towards putting it in Execution. His Account of the Difference betwixt the Duke and Prince Eugene, because his Royal Highness would not follow the Prince's Advice in some Things, we have Reason to suspect, is full

of

### *The Translator's Advertisement*

of Malice, such the Allies continue to repose the greatest Confidence that can be, in both those Generals. His Charge upon Sir Cloudesly Shovel, as if he did not comply with their Desires of sending his Ships to fire on the Ports and the Town, at such and such times, we must look upon to be of the same Nature. Sir Cloudesly's Honesty and Ability, is well enough known to all Englishmen, therefore 'tis not to be doubted, but he acted according to his Orders, and the best of his Judgment and Experience, which in Naval Affairs was very conspicuous.

The great Pains our Author takes to make an Apology for the Marshal *de Tefse*, and the other *French* Generals, because they did not cut off the Retreat of the Confederate Army, or annoy them more as they march'd off, is a manifest Proof of the great Conduct of the Duke and Prince *Eugene*, in making so good a Retreat, from an Enemy so much Superiour to them in Number, so much

much better provided for, a Pursuit, than they were for a Retreat, and that too, through a rugged Country, so full of Woods and Passes, where every Body was in Arms against them. It appears, by our Author's own Accounts, that some of the Great *French* Officers, thought the Retreat would have been attended with no less, than the Ruin of the Duke's Army, which sets off his Conduct with the greater Lustre.

The Reflections upon the Duke for resolving to carry on, and continue the Siege, contrary to the Advice of the other Generals, have, no doubt, a Mixture of Falshood and Malice, but allowing it to be true, that the Duke said, he expected Advantages from some unforeseen Accident, and that he knew Things which it was not proper to impart to any Body. Our Author's Story of the Discovery of a Plot, to form an Insurrection in the Country, and that several Persons were

put.

## *The Translator's Advertisement*

put to Death for it, justifies the Duke's Veracity and Conduct in that Particular.

His Account of the Loss of the Confederates by Sword, Sickness, and Desertion, is certainly aggravated to the Height; but all Circumstances considered, we are not to wonder it was so considerable, for he himself owns they were straitned for Provisions and Forrage, and wanted a convenient Place, with good Air for the Recovery of the Sick and Wounded, and therefore were obliged to send them on Board the Fleet; His Malice in aggravating our Loss, when Sir *Claude* Shovel was cast away, and his want of Judgment in charging it upon the Expedition, are both remarkable, and the Advantages he pretends the two Crowns received by that Enterprize, carries something of a

~~Romanesque~~ *Arch* in his

~~That~~ *some* *Man* who *knows* *his*

*Author's* *Way* *of* *writing*, but will

*own* *that* *is* *hard* *for* *a* *Transla-*

tor to keep clear of his Bombast and dark way of Expression. He seems sensible himself of the Defect of his Style in this present History, and excuses it by his want of time, and the Bookseller's Haste.

But one would wonder at his Confidence, to make such a fulsome Dedication to the *French King*, filled with impertinent Tattle and Flattery, did we not know Ambition and Vain glory to be the incurable Distempers of that Prince's Mind; and that he has been always fond of such blasphemous Applause, as no Prince in *Europe*, since the Heathen Emperours would ever have endur'd. At the same time, the Author's Assurance is no less remarkable, in telling his Master that the Confederate Princes carry on the War meerly for their own Interest, to keep their People under Subjection, and to render them more miserable, when all Mankind knows that it is as true of his Master, as it is false of the Confederates.



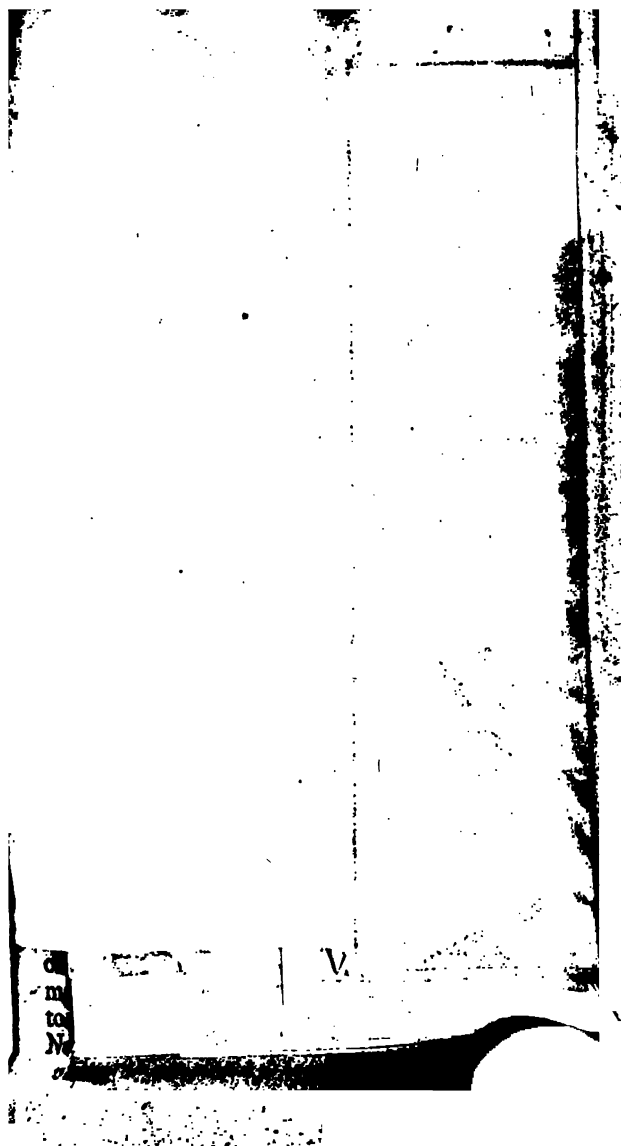
*The Translator's Advertisement*

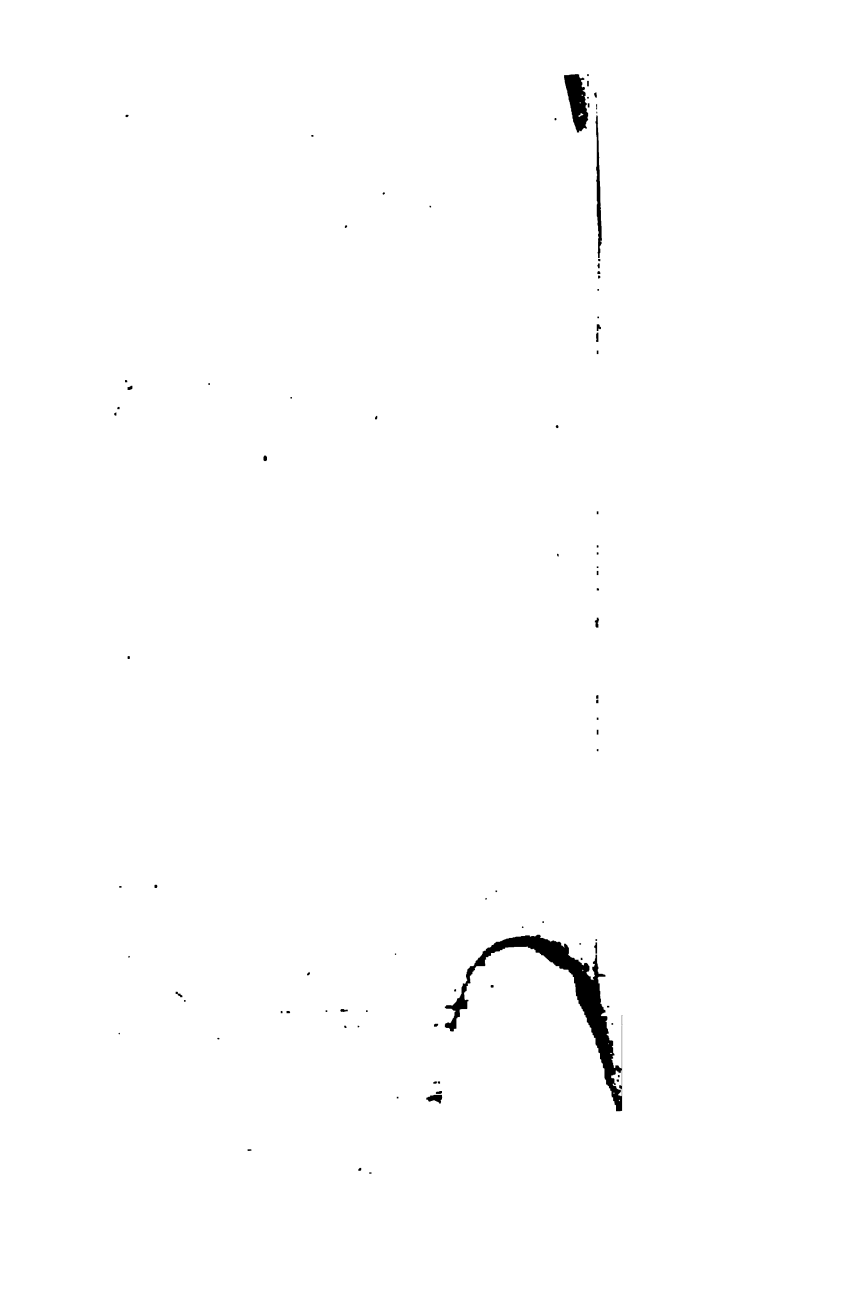
Of the like Stamp is his Panegirick on that Monarch, for granting an Asylum to Princes unjustly oppressed, since there is not one to whom he grants that Favour, but such as have been ruin'd, by following his Measures, as none ever yet did, but Ruin was their Fate of which the late King *James*, the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne*, and the Duke of *Mantua*, are undeniable Instances. Nay, the very *Ottoman* Empire smarts under the malign Influences of his Alliance, and lost most of *Hungary*, as well as the *Morrea*, since they broke the Peace with the late Emperour at his Instigation.

Our Author, notwithstanding his fawning Account of the prosperous State of his Masters Affairs, is not able to forbear the Signification of his Desires towards a Peace, which does not suit very well, with the Rhodomontades in his Dedication and History; but 'tis a plain Indication, that *France* wants it, notwithstanding

standing all her Advantages last Campaign; yet, since our Queen and Parliament have fully resolved to make no Peace, till his Master do Justice to the House of Austria; whenever it comes, he must not presume to call it his Master's Gift, since the Allies, with God's Assistance, are capable of bringing him to it by Force.







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T H E  
HISTORY  
O F T H E  
SIEGE OF TOULON.

**G**reat Enterprizes, and such as the Eyes of many different Nations are fix'd upon, whilst those engaged in them perform Actions capable to excite the Curiosity and Attention, even of those who least concern themselves with the Affairs of the World, ought to be transmitted to Posterity with whatever Circumstances are necessary to make them the Subject of admiration. So that 'tis not sufficient to give a bare Narrative of them, but no Pains should be spar'd to search thoroughly into their Causes, and set in a clear Light that which is frequently unknown when the Things are transacted, and the truth of which time alone frequently, as it does for most part, unfolds Matters obscure and difficult to be understood. For which reason, all the *noise occasion'd by great Actions while they*

B

are

are doing, serves oftentimes rather to amuse than instruct; and People think they know a great deal, when they are told, that after two Parties have by turns beat each other, that a Place is taken, or a Siege raised: But as many Springs are made use of to carry on the Motion of those Things, and Policy acts as great a Part in such grand Affairs, as Fire and Sword; to discourse justly and thoroughly of them, one must be inform'd of a great many Circumstances, which 'tis not always easie for Historians to discover. I have nothing to charge my self with, as to the Enquiries I have made, and Pains I have taken to get Information, not only of all that was done in the Cabinet, relating to the Invading of *Provence* by the Allies; but likewise, of all the Actions which passed when Fire and Sword were employed to put in execution the Projects of the Cabinet; and I am well assured there has been little writ upon this Subject, but what has passed thro' my Hands; and as large as the Account is that I now publish, it would have been twenty times as much, had I not left out abundance of Things, to confine my self only to such as were confirmed by several Persons, resolving to insert nothing here upon the Credit of one single Testimony, tho' never so apparently true. But as *Provence* was the Theatre of the grand Enterprize with which all Persons are at present entertain'd, it will not be amiss to begin with a Description of it.

*Provence* is bounded Eastward by the Alps which lie next the Sea, and by the River *Var*, Westward by the *Rhone*, and towards the South by the *Mediterranean* Sea. It anciently  
made

made part of the *Celtic Gaul*, *Liguria* and *Gallia Braccata* and *Narbonensis*, and went by the Name of *Celtica Liguria*, the Province of *Narbon*, and the *Roman* Province. The different People inhabiting it, were the *Vocontii*, *Cavares*, *Salyes*, *Deceates* and *Oxybii*. This Province was at first subject to the *Ligures*, the *Celta*, and the *Gauls*, and afterwards to the *Romans*, who called it their Province: In process of time it came under the Government of the *Visigoths*, *Burgundians*, *Ostrogoths*, and of the Kings of *France*, Kings of *Burgundy*, and Kings of *Arles*, and at last under the Hereditary Counts and Proprietors of this Country, whose Family took its Rise in the beginning of the tenth Century. *Provence* returned a second time to the House of *France*, by the Marriage of *Charles* of *Anjou*, Brother of *S. Lewis*, Head of the first House of *Anjou*, with the Heiress of *Berenger*, the last Count of *Provence*. This Heiress was Sister to the Queen, Wife of *S. Lewis*; and this Country went from the second House of *Anjou*, and was again settled upon the Royal House of *France* by the Will of *Charles IV.* Count of *Maine*, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, in favour of *Lewis XI.* who united *Provence* again to the Crown. And this *Charles*, Count of *Maine*, was the last of the second House of *Anjou*.

Several Princes have formerly been ambitious to possess themselves of *Provence*. *Charles V.* laid Siege to *Marseilles* in 1524, but was forced to raise it again; and altho' this Enterprize did not succeed, he entered *Provence* again in the Year 1536, with a strong Army.



and besieged *Marseilles* a second time, where he lost upwards of 30000 Men; some Peasants, who had got together in a Castle of the Diocese of *Frejus*, stopping his Army, the Emperor was in great danger of his Life, insomuch that he was forced to return over the Alps, after a second Disappointment in his Attempt upon *Marseilles*.

In the Year 1624, *Charles Emmanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, entred *Provence* with an Army of 28000 Men. The King sent an Army thither, which observed him so narrowly, that he lost upwards of 26000 by Famine and Sicknefs, including those killed by the Peasants; so that he returned home again with only 2000 Men.

As for *Toulon*, which is in the same Province, 'twas only a Castle when *Cesar* made himself Master of *Marseilles*; who judging it might be of great Advantage to his Enemies, took it. This Place became so considerable in succeeding Ages, that it deserved the Name of a City. It was twice taken by the *Saracens*, who demolish'd it; but being again rebuilt upon its Ruins, it became a considerable Lordship. *Henry IV.* encompassed it with handsome Walls, fortified with noble Bastions. He looked upon it as one of the most important Places of his Kingdom, and caused two large Moles to be thrown up there, each of them 700 Paces long.

The Works which *Lewis the Great* has caused to be made there since the Year 1660, surpass all Imagination, and at least equalize, to say no more, all that the *Romans* did in the time of their greatest Splendor. In short, let  
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any Person but form to himself one entire Idea of the Things I am going to treat of separately, and he will find, perhaps, that they never performed any thing greater, or any thing that might equal the Advantage *France* receives from thence, especially if we consider the Beauty of all those Places which contain every thing necessary for the building a great number of Ships in a small time, and at once to fit out and put whole Fleets to Sea. The following Account is a convincing Proof of this.

Those who go to see those Places, commonly begin with the Rope-Yard. The first thing that offers it self here, are three Porches, which serve for an Entrance to three vaulted Galleries, so long that one's Eye can't reach the end of them. The Workmen prepare their Flax and Hemp in a Story over them.

There's likewise the School of the Marine Guards, where some learn to Design, others learn Mathematicks, and others to Ride, and in general, all such Arts which may be any ways suitable to those who live by the Sword.

The Armory is also a fine Building. We may form an Idea of it, from its being the Place where the Fuses, Pistols, Halberts, Pikes, and other Weapons are made, that are necessary for fitting out of Ships of War.

The Gunnery is a Place worth seeing, which contains a vast number of Utensils necessary for Gunners.

The Places where the Joiners work, those for Forging, and for the Coopers, which last is very large, where the Casks for Victuals and

Beer lie in order to be embark'd, defend the Observation of those who are Curious.

There is besides, another Place where the Casks are made, in which there is so great Noise of the Mallets, when they are Work, that a Person can't hear himself speak.

The Yard for the Ordnance strikes one with Admiration. We see there a vast number Cannons pil'd up like Planks in a Wood-yard and besides these, great quantities of Bombl Granado's, Mortars and Chain-Shot of different sizes, all ranged in order, which make pleasant sight. The Anchors are placed round the Circumference of the Canal, which go round the Yard.

The Warehouse for Sails is equally wonderful, 'tis very long, and the great variety things to be seen in it confounds our Eye whatever is necessary for a Ship is to be found here; above it the Pitch and Tar for Cables are stor'd, and there they pitch them.

In the Casting-house for Cannons one may see them melt the Metal, and the Moulds which receive it; there they also fit up the Cannons newly cast.

The Royal Bakehouse does very well deserve its Name, and the Ovens are worth seeing.

The place called the Field of Battel is below the Wall of the Arsenal, there the Marine Guards are exercis'd.

The Machine for Masting of Ships in the old Dock near the *Chain* surprizes and charms the Eyes of Spectators.

It hath been computed that sometimes there is at *Toulon* 567 Pieces of Brass Cannon, and 3036 Iron ones.

There has been likewise 16 Ships of the first Rate, 8 second Rates, 24 third Rates, 6 fourth Rates, 4 Frigots, 4 Corvets, 5 Bomb-Vessels, 8 Fire-ships, 3 Pinks, and 10 laid aside, which proves the Truth of what I said before touching the Magazines and other Necessaries for the Advancement and Glory of the *French Navy*, that are to be found at *Toulon*, of which Strangers, who have carefully observ'd them, constantly speak with Admiration and Astonishment.

This is the Place that was attack'd; but before we speak of what pass'd during the Siege by the Allies, let us look into the Political History of it, about which there has been great variety of Opinions. The Allies being powerful in *Italy*, and meeting with no further Opposition from the Troops of the Two Crowns, who had found them Work there so long, they consulted how to employ their Forces, about which they were much divided in their Sentiments; the Duke of *Savoy* was desirous to make an Expedition against *Toulon*, and form'd a Representation of it to himself in its whole Grandeur and Extent, but without discovering his Thoughts; nor was he only mov'd to it by the Glory he should gain in making so important a Conquest. The *French* were Masters of *Savoy*, and by invading them in their own Country he thought himself sure to regain it without Loss or Battel, since the Conquests he design'd to make being at a great distance, the

*French* would be forc'd to abandon the Places they had taken in his Dominions, by which he should save both the Money that must have been spent to recover them, and likewise his Men; but there were other Motives besides these which engag'd him to carry the War into *Provence*, he was supply'd with *English* Money, and as he was perswaded that *Queen Ann*, for Reasons we shall mention afterwards, would spare nothing for the Destruction of *Toulon*, besides the general Subsidies that Princess gave for the Maintenance of her Troops, he endeavour'd to get particular ones; however, he did not thoroughly discover himself, to make the better Advantage of the strong Inclination *England* and *Holland* so vehemently testify'd for the Conquest of *Toulon*. While the Duke of *Savoy* found a suitable forwardness in them for the Enterprizes he had propos'd, in order to the Accomplishment of his Design, the Emperor on his part thought upon the Conquest of the Kingdom of *Naples*, that by securing all the States of *Italy* he might, as their Sovereign, rule the *Neapolitans*, and tax them yearly; this Affair was manag'd by two daring Persons, ready to undertake any thing, and who knew how to keep a Secret; none will doubt of this who know them to be the Cardinal *Grimani* and Count *Martinitz*, the remembrance is still fresh of all that the former did by the Name of *Abbot Grimani*, he has bestirr'd himself since that time to merit from the Emperor his Nomination to a Cardinalship; if this were a place to give his History I might say many things, which I now pass over. This Cardinal, after he had been in great Esteem at the Court of *Vienna*,  
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came to be but little regarded there, his restless Spirit made him often promise more than he could perform, and the *Germans* thought they had reason to complain of him, since, notwithstanding all the Advantages that a Man of his Character had to succeed in his Projects, yet they often miscarry'd; at length this Cardinal, after he had lain by a long time, and had not been employ'd by the Ministry of *Vienna*, the Conquest of *Naples* falling under Debate in the Emperor's Council, 'twas judg'd too difficult a Matter to be undertaken by open Force, and that the Cabinet ought to have a greater share in it than the Army; the Difficulty therefore was to pitch upon a Man that might be employ'd to treat with the *Neapolitans*, and they could not have one more proper than Cardinal *Grimani*; and indeed the Matter was scarce propos'd to him, but presently he gave himself up to the Transports of his Ambition, fancying that he might be advanc'd to the Dignity of Viceroy of *Naples*; and the Emperor, tho' he was not throughly resolv'd whom to entrust with it, thought it for his purpose to let him persist in those Hopes, to engage him the more in the accomplishing an Enterprize from whence he might reap so great Advantages. Although I talk of *Vienna* and the Affair of *Naples* while I am treating of *Toulon*, we shall see afterwards from the Connexion there is between these two Affairs, that this is no ways foreign to my Purpose; but 'tis now time to say something of Count *Martinitz*.

Although a Negotiation was resolv'd upon, the better to succeed in the Affair of *Naples*.

yet they were persuaded that what was to begin in the Cabinet could only be effected by force of Arms; so that an Army was necessary, and Count *Martinitz* was detach'd with the Troops which were to favour the Negotiation of Cardinal *Grimani*. I am not entring upon a Relation of what was done by these Forces, or what passed at *Naples*, that does not relate to my Purpose, I shall only say, that the Imperial Court, of whose Designs Cardinal *Grimani* was not thoroughly apprised, thought that the Dignity of Viceroy of *Naples* ought rather to be conferr'd upon a Person who was both Soldier and Statesman, than upon one who made no Profession of Arms; besides Count *Martinitz* had upon several Occasions signaliz'd his great Zeal for the Interest of the Emperor, and particularly at *Rome*, where he pushed things on with such Fervour, that after many repeated Complaints by the Pope against him the Emperor was oblig'd to recall him; in the mean while, if we consider the natural Inconstancy of the *Neapolitans*, 'tis not to be wonder'd at that a Man so active and bold as Cardinal *Grimani* should prevail upon them as much as *Massanello* had formerly done, who was but a very inconsiderable Fellow; and yet there was Cause to fear that 'twould be difficult for the Cardinal to effect his Design, because the *Neapolitans* were very well satisfy'd with their lawful Sovereign, and having seen *Philip the Fifth* among them were charmed with his indulgent and winning Temper; and indeed no one ever found any Fault with this Monarch, for even his very Enemies have nothing to charge him with; the *Neapolitans* were no less

less satisfy'd with their Viceroy, and this Motto was fix'd up at *Naples* when he first enter'd upon that Dignity, *Fuit homo missus a Deo*, i. e. He was a Man sent from God; so that one may say, that only the Ambition of those who wanted the chief Employments in this Kingdom, and such as had Expectations given them of great Rewards, have contributed to a Revolt that is not heartily espous'd by all, and that such who have been drawn to it by force may one Day cause the Authors to repent of it; but 'tis not my Business here to give the History of the Rebellion of *Naples*, nor had I mention'd it but upon the account of the Difference which it caus'd among the Allies while it was under Debate where to begin the Campaign; the Emperor had taken a Resolution to open it with the Expedition of *Naples*, which was directly contrary to the Design form'd by the *English* and *Dutch*; in the mean time Prince *Eugene* found himself much embarrass'd, in not being able to satisfy three Parties at once, whose Interests he was much concern'd to support; he is a Prince of the Blood of *Savoy*, and consequently ought to fall in with the Sentiments and Interest of the Duke of *Savoy*, and endeavour the Glory and Advantage of his House; but as President of the Council of War to the Emperor, and Generalissimo of his Forces in Italy, to whom likewise he is indebted for all his Grandeur and Glory; he was obliged to execute the Orders of his Imperial Majesty, who was set upon having an Army march into *Naples*, tho' the *English* and *Dutch* did altogether oppose it; and one would think that the Direction of the Forces might have been



been left to them, since they are almost all maintained at their Expence. The Queen of *England* was resolutely bent upon the Enterprize against *Toulon*, being persuaded, that to destroy *Toulon*, was to ruin a great part of the Naval Strength of *France*, its Magazines for Ships; and in a word, those Works which have cost many Millions, and would require some Ages to repair them: In short, it might be thought a means to prevent *France* from having a Fleet in the *Mediterranean* in time to come; nor could the *English* and *Dutch* bear, that after they had formerly been Masters of both Seas, the King in his Reign should put the Naval Affairs of *France* into so good a Posture, as to become stronger in each of those Seas than both those Nations together. And 'tis principally this, which engaged the *English* and *Dutch* in a Resolution not to suffer the Union of the two Crowns, after their Acknowledgment of *Philip V.* nor to see a Prince upon the Throne, who would not join his Maritime Forces with those of *France*. For 'tis known that the Right of *Philip V.* to the Crown of *Spain* was not called in question a long time after.

From this we can't but suppose, that *England* and *Holland* looked upon the Destruction of *Toulon*, as, an Affair of the greatest Importance to them, the success of which must needs procure them great Advantages. These two States therefore having resolved upon the ruin of *Toulon*, and knowing what passed in the Council of *Vienna*, thought it not sufficient that the Duke of *Savoy* was upon several ac-  
counts.

gained over to their Interest, but think-  
 o that they could not succeed in their  
 , unless Prince *Eugene* was likewise en-  
 in it ; they prevailed with him, info  
 that he was induced to declare himself  
 s Expedition ; and they used Means at  
 me time to hinder the Emperor from  
 g him to *Naples*, to the end he might  
 pon him the Expedition into *Provence*,  
 persuaded that no body could undertake  
 a greater Honour than this Prince.

if we look back upon what has passed in  
 uring the present War, we shall see,  
 xcept the Affair of *Turin*, in which Pr.  
 succeeded for Reasons I shall mention  
 ards, he has been always beat for these  
 ars ; that all his Projects have miscar-  
 that he lost or suffer'd to be lost almost  
 Cities of *Italy*, and the most considera-  
 ble there one after another ; that he was  
 out of *Italy*, and drove as far as *Tirol* ;  
 e saw *Trent* besieged ; that he was seve-  
 times driven into the Mountains, where his  
 suffer'd much ; and having lost the Bat-  
*Luzara* at the beginning of the War, he  
 ried, in the last place, at the two great  
 s of *Calcinato* and *Cassano* ; yet the *English*  
 uch believe him to be the greatest Con-  
 : that ever was. 'Tis true that he prov'd  
 ful in the Affair of *Turin* ; but he owes  
 advantage to those who prevented our  
 s going out of the Lines, and died in  
 attle ; so that 'twas no difficult Matter  
 e Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* with

an Army of 40000 Men, to beat 8000, up in one Quarter, and who, while attack'd by a large Army, were also gall'd by the Gun of the Place, and found themselves surrounded on all sides, so that the Prince, who esc'd this Danger Sword in Hand, may be said to carry off all the Glory while these Conquerors got the Advantage; this Victory rais'd the Esteem of Prince *Eugene* in the Minds of *English* and *Dutch*, who look'd upon the s'troying of *Toulon* as a thing which would do after it the loss of *Marseilles*, and consequence of all *Provence*, wherein they hop'd to be cond'ed by the *Fanaticks*; add to this, as I before, their Expectations that *France* was no longer have any Fleet in the *Mediterran*'tis not to be wonder'd at if the *English* *Dutch*, setting a Value upon Prince *Eugene* for his great Exploits, made him very advantageous Offers, which were to be accompar'd with the highest Honours; nor are we to wonder that this Prince us'd his best Endeavour to engage the Emperor to consent to his going upon this Expedition with part of the *German* Forces; and since he represented to his Imperial Majesty what great Advantages must crue to him by the Ruin of *France*, we are to wonder that he gave his Consent, with laying aside at the same time the Affair of *Italy*; but, as it happily fell out, this Business did not require a great Army: The Matter hand was a Revolt, which was to break out soon as a Body of Troops appear'd, and Rebels were to do the rest in Conjunction with those Forces. Although the Number detach'd for this Expedition was but small, yet

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*English* and *Dutch* were not satisfied with it, and continued their Complaints to the Emperor's Envoys ; but they were somewhat appeased when they understood the speedy Success of this Affair. However, the Enterprize against *Toulon* having proved abortive, the two Crowns are in a good Condition. *Italy* may again see the Forces of these two Monarchs there. And *Germany*, notwithstanding all the Efforts it has made, is still in fear by the Recruits which *M. Villars* has received.

But to look into the Posture of Affairs at the time when all Parties began to put themselves in Motion, some to besiege and others to defend *Toulon*, it was reasonable to believe that this Place would be as briskly attacked, as courageously defended ; that the Duke of *Savoy*, who is undaunted in the midst of Dangers, and animated both by particular and general Interests, as well as excited by Revenge ; I say, it was reasonable to believe, that the Duke of *Savoy*, spurr'd on by so many powerful Motives, and who, besides the Advantages which I mentioned before to accrue to him by the conquest of *Toulon*, was persuaded, that if the loss of this Place drew after it that of some of the *French* Provinces, he himself should have his share of them.

As for Prince *Eugene*, never had Warriour reason more earnestly to wish that he might prosper in any Enterprize, the success of which was to heap Honours and Riches upon him for the remaining part of his Life. To aggrandize the Duke of *Savoy* by it, was the advancing his own Family. This Conquest would have been very acceptable to the Emperor and  
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all *Germany*, the *French* being obliged to draw their Troops from all Parts where they were, to march them where the Danger was most pressing ; and this Diversion must needs be advantageous to the Affairs of the Allies in all places where the 'Seat of the War lay. But the readiest and most certain Reward that he could gain by this Expedition, was, What he should receive from *England*, where his Name rung with Elogies, and where they were so perswaded of his taking *Toulon*, that all the Merchants freighted double the quantity of Goods for the *Levant*, looking upon themselves already as the only Masters of this Trade, and all the *Mediterranean*. Wagerers throughout the City of *London* were paying down Money, according to the custom of the Country. All this, and what has been said before of the great desire expressed by the *English* to destroy part of the Naval Strength of *France*, in taking *Toulon*, as I have already shewn, was a sufficient proof that the *English* Nation would neither spare Men nor Money to gain a Place, the conquest of which would be so beneficial to them; and whose loss *France* could not recover in many Ages, and perhaps never ; since, if they only destroyed *Toulon*, and afterwards left it, they would not have given the *French* time to rebuild that Town and their Ships again in quiet ; to accomplish which, great length of Time and vast Sums of Money would have been necessary.

The Resolution to attack *Toulon* having been unanimously agreed on by all the Confederates, they began to make some Motions, but not so as the Designs they had formed could presently

presently be discovered. All fitting Measures were taken in *France* to prevent the Execution of whatever Project they might have resolved to undertake. The Ministry both for the Land and Sea Service omitted nothing for the Preservation of *Toulon*, and to render it impregnable; and the Marine Officers did Wonders at this Juncture. Orders were sent from all Parts for the Troops to march into *Provence*. Marshal *Tesse* went to give necessary Orders at *Toulon*, and returned again to lead his Army thither. He likewise sent Orders to Count *Medavy*, who commanded in *Savoy*, to march with his Forces into *Provence*. The Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* were upon their march, but could not advance so fast as they desired. In a word, all *Provence* was in Arms to defend themselves from the Dangers which threatned them, or at least to prevent their being so great as they apprehended. All these things being done at the same time, should be all related together; but this being impossible, since the Pencil only can at once represent many things in different Parts of the same Picture, which, tho' easie to the Pencil, can't be performed by the Pen, I must dispose the Actions I design to treat of in a Series, and relate them one after another. To this purpose, I shall begin with the March of Marshal *Tesse*; and in the next place with that of Count *Medavy*: After which, I shall give a Description of all that was done at *Toulon*, during these Marches, and the great dispatch made in our Naval Affairs: Then I shall follow the Duke of *Savoy* Step by Step in his March to *Toulon*: And when all the Troops shall be arrived

rived at their appointed Stations, the Place put in a Condition of Defence, and I have taken notice of every thing which was transacted for sustaining this great Siege, I shall then give a Journal of it, as it was carried on, and whatever has any reference to it : So that you shall find here a very exact and accurate Account of all that either preceded or followed the Siege, of which no Narrative has been yet given : And I shall finish all with what passed at the Retreat of the Enemy as far as the *Var*. All the Descriptions of whatever passed before this Journal, are taken from the Accounts themselves of such who were concerned in those Affairs, and every one may rest satisfied, that I shall say nothing but what the principal both of the Land and Sea Officers have said before me.

It ought to be remembered, that in this Piece of History I enter immediately upon many things which have been hinted at already, and that the beginning of this grand Affair is partly contained under those Heads that are not of my composing, for I have only collected them carefully, but they deserve to be credited, being writ by Persons that love to do Justice to all the World, and who were most of them Eye-Witnesses of what they report. I shall now begin, and desire due Attention, since I only relate what others say.

'Tis certain that no other Measures could have been taken to save *Toulon*, but those which were pitched upon by Marshal *Tesse*. The disposition of the Enemy in *Piedmont*, equally threatned *Savoy*, *Susa*, *Fenestrelles*, *Dauphine* and *Provence*. A sufficient Force could not be  
sent

: to defend the *Var*, without weakening  
 e of these Parts, and giving the Enemies  
 opportunity to fall upon us there; 'twas  
 ily reasonable therefore not to relinquish  
 of the Posts we were possessed of, but in  
 portion as the Enemies weakened their  
 ns in the same Places to reinforce that Body  
 ch was to penetrate into *Provence*. Besides,  
 Enemies having drawn their Forces from  
 County of *Nice* and *Queyras*, had Marshal  
 i at the same time evacuated the Valley of  
*celonetta*, to carry all his Troops to the *Var*,  
 into *Provence*, then upon changing their  
 ign, they would have had Time, without  
 Opposition, to have marched into the Val-  
 of *Barcelonetta*, and penetrate thro' the  
 e from *Queyras* into *Dauphine*. To prevent  
 , the Marshal caused the Forces which he  
 ered to march into *Provence*, to take their  
 it through the Valley of *Barcelonetta*, by  
 ch means they made a second Line behind  
 se who guarded the Valley. In short, the  
 my having continued their March to gain  
*Var*, without stopping either at *Monacho*,  
*z-Franca*, or *Montalbon*, and their Fleet  
 ing appeared upon our Coast, 'twas no lon-  
 to be doubted that their Design was against  
*lon*. This caused Marshal *Tesse* to send Or-  
 : to M. *Rasfotot*, who commanded the first  
 y of the Infantry; and M. *Destouches*, who  
 the Command of the second, to enter into  
 Valley of *Barcelonetta* in *Provence*, direct-  
 their Course towards *Ries*. Count *Dillon*  
 order'd to follow with the Troops of the  
 leys of *Queyras* and *Barcelonetta*. Marshal  
 : gained Time by their March to go Post  
 for.



for *Toulon*, where he arrived the 10th. He found that the Fortifications towards the Land were not in a Condition to hold out a Siege longer than six Days ; which is not to be wondered at, since nothing but such an Enterprize as this could make one imagine that ever this Place should be besieged ; so that it could not have made any long Resistance if the Enemy had got there before our Troops, and prevented our Succours from getting in. Marshal *Tesse* ordered *M. Lozieres*, *Blottine* and *Niquet*, to work with all Diligence upon the Entrenchments, that the Troops who were upon their March might be received and posted there ; as likewise, to throw up a Cover'd-way, and terrass the Walls to plant as many Cannon upon them as possible. There was but a small time left for so great a Work, the Duke of *Savoy* marching with mighty Expedition ; but every body behaved themselves there extraordinary well ; and Count *Grignan* got together so great a number of Workmen and Peasants, that 'twas at last compleated. Marshal *Tesse* gave strict Orders to *M. Grignan* and *S. Pater*, to throw all the Companies, Guards of the Coasts and Militia that could be rallied together into the Valley of *Oulionles* ; in a word, to make all possible Efforts to maintain those Passes upon which the Fate of *Toulon* in part depended ; since if the Enemies had gained the start of our Forces, as there was great reason to fear they might, and had seized those Defiles, it would have been impossible to succour it. The Marshal went from *Toulon* to *Marseilles* to give the necessary Orders, and returned Post from thence in order to join  
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the rest of the Troops at *Ries*; he desired the Marquis of *Goesbriand* to take the Command of them, who acquitted himself with that Regularity and Dispatch, and the Troops, for whom he took care to get Refreshments in their Passage, march'd with so good a Will, that at length they all arrived at *Toulon* before the Enemies, who had no Information of this till they came to *Cuers*. The Marshal entred *Toulon* with the last Body, where, after he had settled the Forces in the Entrenchments, and left *M. Goesbriand* and *Dillon* to command them, he went from thence to *Aix*, at the time the Enemy's Van-Guard arrived at *Toulon*, and assembled there another Body of Infantry, composed of that which Count *Medavi* had brought thither, and some Battalions which came by the *Rhone* and *Languedock*. Marshal *Tesse* sent *M. Marsilly* to *Marseilles* to put the Militia in order there, and to concert Measures with *M. Tourville*, the Governor, all which contributed to the Security of this Place. The Enemies were extremely surprized to find at their Arrival before *Toulon* 40 Battalions, either in the Place or in their Entrenchments, a cover'd Way, and a Battery of more than 300 Pieces of Cannon, compleatly well serv'd by the Marines. They expected nothing of this, and were forced to change their Scheme, and began to intrench themselves in their Camp, by a Line of Contravallation, which reach'd from *St. Catherine's* as far as *la Malgue*, with Batteries of Cannons and Mortars, at a small distance from one another. Several Actions happened between the King's Troops and theirs. They attack'd *St. Catherine*, and were repuls'd.

repuls'd, which Post was afterwards given up to them, as that of *Cross-Faron* had been before, since the former could not be maintain'd without abandoning the latter, and they were both too far from the Camp, and out of the reach of any Succours from thence, to be defended. The Enemies posted themselves there, and began to make Batteries. Monsieur *Goesbriand* ordered M. *Devoaux* and Lieutenant-Colonel *de Forest* with Six Companies of Grenadiers to attack them, who beat them off, and destroyed their Works, which notwithstanding they renewed the Day following. Our Men work'd upon the Batteries on the Entrenchment of *St. Anne*, to oppose them with a Fire equal to their own.

Marshal *Tesse* went from *Aix* to *Roqueveyre*, where Count *Aubeterre* had brought him the Cavalry and Dragoons, which he had upon the *Verdon*. The Regiments of *Dauphine* and *Hautefort* he plac'd at *Bosset* for the greater Security of a Communication with *Toulon*, and to protect the Inhabitants of *Signe*, who had taken up Arms. The Marshal went from *Bosset* a third time to *Toulon*. The Enemies, to the Number of 8000 Horse and Foot, came a foraging to *Signe*, but these loyal Peasants having been opportunely succour'd by the Camp at *Bosset*, the Enemies were repulsed, and returned without Forage. Marshal *Tesse* being return'd from *Toulon*, march'd from *Bosset* to *Aubagne* with the rest of his Cavalry, where Count *Medavi* joined him with his, and the Infantry he brought thither, whom he detach'd with all the Cavalry and Dragoons of *Firmarcon*, the Two Battalions of *Aunix*, the Two from *San-*  
terre,

*terre*, and the Two from *Chenelaye*, in order to post himself on the side of *St. Maximin*, that he might from thence cover *Aix*, and so keep the Enemies within their Camp, and prevent their getting any Subsistence from the Country, with Orders however, that if he should be pressed by a superior Body of Troops, to retire over the Bridges that were laid upon the *Durance*, which the Marshal had ordered to be carried down to *Pertuis* and *Orgon*; he dispatched at the same time over the *Durance* Count *Malean*, to receive there the Regiments of Dragoons of *Verac* and *Vilgagron*, and those of the Cavalry of *Chartres*, *Lenoncourt*, and *Rantcecourt*, which were coming from *France*, and to conduct them to Count *Medavi* so soon as they arrived. After this Marshal *Tesse* marched to *Toulon* with the rest of the Infantry, consisting of four Battalions, and posted himself in a third Line behind his Entrenchments. These fresh Succours broke the Measures of the Enemy, who thought of nothing now but to fire upon and bombard the Town; and their Fleet not being able to bring in their Bomb-Vessels, by reason of the Fire of the small Fort of *St. Lewis*, which was upon the Left of their Army, and into which Marshal *Tesse* had put *M. Dillon*, a Captain of the Regiment of *Vexin*, to command it, with 50 Grenadiers, they resolv'd to batter it; and you shall see what followed upon this in the Journal of the Siege.

After this happy Rencontre the Enemies never dared to attack any one of the Posts from which we had beaten them, but having made themselves Masters of Fort *Lewis*, which could  
not

not hold out longer, their Bomb-Vessels approached the 21<sup>st</sup>, and bombarded the Harbour all that Day, and the Night following. On the 22<sup>d</sup>. they play'd upon a Battery between Fort *Lewis* and the great Tower, which guards the Entry of the Road, this Battery kept back the Bomb-Vessels, and obliged them to return; so that the whole of their Bombardment cost us but Two old Ships, called *Le Sag* and *Le Fortune*, which had not been at Sea for Ten Years, their Bombs falling into them. The rest of the King's Ships, which were Fifty in Number, the Arsenal and Magazines of the Navy received no Damage. The 22<sup>d</sup> the Bomb-Vessels rejoined their Fleet, not being able to hold out longer against the Cannon from the Land, and receiving no further Protection from the Enemy's Army, which decamped without noise of Drum or Trumpet after they had blown up their Powder, on the 21<sup>st</sup> at Night, they left behind them a great Quantity of Cannons, Bombs, Granadoes and Bullets, and marched with great Precipitation. This is the Substance of the Siege, which however shall not hinder me from giving the Journal I promised, wherein abundance of things will be contained, which can't be related in a few Words.

Although what follows has reference to the same things I have been already treating of, yet nevertheless 'twill be found both diverting and new.

The Enemies began to open the Campaign in 1707 with 4 Camps, which were made up of all their Forces drawn out of Winter-Quarters in *Lombardy* and *Piedmont*, one at *Mazin*  
ne:

Three, two others more considerable at *ly* and *Sancilla*, and a fourth at *Desmons Cony*, in order to molest and give Uneasiness to us in all Parts; afterwards they reinforced by degrees that near *Cony*, till at last the whole Army was brought thither. In the same time, several Advices were received from the Prince of *Monaco*, which gave an Account the *English* Fleet appear'd off of *Genoa*; so 'twas no longer to be doubted but that all the Enemies Designs were directed against the City of *Provence*, where we had then but few Battalions, and those very weak. Marshal *de* drew some Troops out of *Savoy* and *Dauphiny*, who were to march with all imaginable Expedition; but 'twas not possible for them to prevent the Enemies Passage over the *Var*. *Marquis de* *Sailly*, who was there with 10 Battalions, two Regiments of Horse, and 2000 of Dragoons, could only throw two of his Regiments into *Antibes* to reinforce that Garrison, and return'd back with the rest to *Monaco*, where he arriv'd the 22d of *July*.

To give a general Description of *Toulon*, it may be represented as one of the worst of Ports, as indeed it was, both with respect to the natural unhappiness of its Situation and its Defences: By its Situation 'tis entirely commanded by several neighbouring Mountains and Heights, from whence one may see every foot of the Wall. Its Fortifications consist of nothing but Courtains and Bastions, only one Half-Moon, and the Body of the Place is patched up partly of old Work and partly of new; there is likewise a very deep Ditch, dry and broken down in a great many

many places ; but it had no Cover'd-Way nor Out-Work to defend Approaches. The Place was in this Condition the 5th of *July*, when they set to work to fortifie the Post of *S. Catharine*, to keep the City in some measure from being insulted, and put it into a condition of Defence. All that they could do, was to terrasse and fit up the Rampart with all speed, with the Earth they took out of the Ditch, to face the Ditch with a dry Stone Wall in those parts which were fallen in, and to make a Glacis and a Cover'd-Way with Palisado's ; they added likewise one Redoubt of Earth at the Angle of the Minims Bastion ; but they had neither Time nor Earth to make Half-Moons to the Courtains. They were forced to have a view of the Country to pull down the Suburbs, and the Convent of *S. Lazarus*, besides several Bastides and Garden Walls near the Place : In a word, nothing was omitted to put it into a Condition to hold out a Siege.

However, as the safety of this Place depended wholly upon a vigorous Resistance, and a great number of Men for its defence, Marshal *Tesse*, who perceived what would happen, caused twenty-nine Battalions to advance with all expedition, to get there before the Enemy ; the first nineteen of them arrived the 23d of *July*, and the rest the 25th.

To favour the approach of our first Troops, and to keep the Enemy back, who hastened their March, we took possession of the Post of *S. Catharine*, with five Battalions which return'd from the *Var*, who were joined there by two other of the Garison. Two Companies of Grenadiers were likewise sent the same Day,

day, which was the 25<sup>th</sup>, and a Piquet of 50 Men to *Crosse Faron*, in order to seize the Height of the Mountain of *Toulon*.

While we acted in all Parts to prevent the loss of *Toulon*, let us pass on to what was done by Count *Medavy*, at the time that Marshal *Tesse* was engaged in what we have been relating. This Count having been appointed, before the Enemy had discover'd by any Movement their design of invading *Provence*, that, before the opening of the Campaign, to defend *Savoy* with 20 Battalions, 3 Regiments of Dragoons, and 4 of Cavalry; and having used Entrenchments to be made at the foot

Mount *S. Bernard*, carried all his Cavalry and Dragoons to *Conflans*; and having also possessed himself of several other Posts at the foot of the Mountains; these Dispositions were all appearance the reason that induced the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* to carry all their Forces into *Provence*, notwithstanding it had been resolv'd upon by the Allies in their Council of War, to attack those two Provinces once. Marshal *Tesse*, who commanded in the three Provinces, gave information to Count *Medavy*, that the Enemy were marching towards the *Var* with the greatest part of their troops, and that he was going to assemble all those in *Dauphine*, to join them which were ready in *Provence*, to prevent their Designs; with Orders to send him what Troops he could spare of those he commanded in *Savoy*. Upon which the Count marched himself, leaving only 9 Battalions and 1 Regiment of Dragoons under the *Marquis de Thoy*, Lieutenant General. He took with him *M. Mauroy* and the



Marquis de Grancy, Field Marshals, and on the 9th of *August* joined the Army under Marshal *Tesse*, which was assembled near *Toulon*. The Enemies had already sent Orders almost all over *Provence*, between the Sea and the *Durance*, to raise Contributions; infomuch that all the Country was in a general Allarm. Count *Medavy* thought it necessary, the better to encourage them, and especially the City of *Aix*, to signifie to the Marshal his intention of marching with the Forces he had brought with him to *S. Maximin*, where he should be in a readiness not only to hinder the Enemy from enlarging their Contributions, but likewise of streightning them to that degree, that 'twould be difficult for them to subsist, which was the best means to frustrate their Design upon *Toulon*. The Project succeeded so well that the next day after he had taken possession of this Camp, he seized upwards of 30000 Rations of Bread which the Enemy had demanded as well at *S. Maximin* as *Tourves* and *Brignolle*; and *M. de Saint Amour*, a great Partisan of their Army, who was detached with a Body of 800 Horse to convoy this Bread to the Camp, was obliged to return without it. At the same time all the Forage was seized which lay between their Camp and ours, so that in 8 or 10 Days the Enemy wanting both Forage and Provisions, were obliged to retire.

While all things conspired for the Preservation of *Provence*, let us see what was done in particular at *Aix*.

Count *Grignan*, who cammanded in *Provence*, gave orders to the Consuls of *Aix* and the Procurators of the Country, who are the  
Syn-

Syndics general of the Province, to send necessary Orders to the Corporations, to provide all things that might be necessary for the Subsistence of the Troops, which were to enter into that Province; directing at the same time, that the Citizens should take up Arms for the Defence of *Aix*; which was punctually executed by the Marquess *de Castelane*, M. *Desparron*, the Mayor and first Consul of the City, M. *Audibert*, Consul and Assessor a Post usually given to none but eminent Lawyers, and Mrs. d' *Albert-Saint-Hipolite*, and *Bonfillon*, their Colleagues, who, in pursuance of the Orders they had received, caused all the Gates of the City to be wall'd up, except three, at which, as well as at the Town-House, Guards were placed, wherein all the Persons of Quality, the Presidents *a Mortier*, those of the Chamber of Accounts, the Court of Aids of the Country, and Gentlemen, were pleased to set an Example to the rest of the Inhabitants, by mounting the Guard in their turn. In the mean time, advice was brought to *Aix*, that Marechal *Thesse* was coming to *Sisteron*, which obliged the Marquess *de Castelane* to go thither to receive him, and furnish his Troops with all necessary Refreshment. This Marquess, who constantly followed Marechal *Thesse* through all parts of the Province, executed his Commission so honourably, that he gave equal Satisfaction as well to the General-Officers, who commended him highly, as to the whole Province, which was a very difficult matter, at a time, when the Souldiers commonly take the greatest liberty. Marshal *Thesse* arrived at *Aix* the 22d of July, having

no Troops left with him, those which he had brought, being happily got into *Toulon*; a Council was held, wherein it was propos'd to form a Camp beyond the *Durance*, which would have expos'd the City of *Aix*, *Marseilles*, and *Arles*, and the greatest part of the Province; but 'twas resolv'd to make an Appearance in the first of those Cities, and to wait for the Succours, which were speedily to arrive. This proved the best course, as Experience afterwards shewed. But that which most encourag'd the City of *Aix*, was the arrival of Count *Medavi*, who came thither the 6th of *August*, with the Troops he had brought: He was received there with great Acclamations, and went the Day following to *Gemenas*, where it had been resolv'd in Council, to form a Camp. This Post, which lies between *Aix* and *Toulon*, and *Marseilles*, cover'd not only those two great Cities, but likewise secur'd the Troops which were marching to *Toulon*; and Count *Medavi* had not come out of it, but that the Enemies Cavalry came to *Brignoles*, and as far as *St. Maximin*, which they laid under contribution. This oblig'd Count *Medavi* to quit that place, and to post himself at *Sil-lons*, the better to hinder the Enemies Excursions, and to fall upon their Parties, who forag'd within four Leagues of *Aix*. *M. Albert de Saint Hypolite*, the second Consul, was appointed to order the Province, to furnish what Ammunition was necessary for this Army; during which, Mrs. *Audibert* and *Bonfillon*, were left to guard the City, in which the *Marquess du Tromp* was to command, and all of them acquitted themselves of their Trust

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extremely well. When Count *Medavi* came before *Aix*, his Troops were supplied at his Arrival, with 40000 Rations of Oats, and as much Hay, with all other sorts of Refreshments : But what is most surprising, is, that tho' the Enemies Army had enter'd *Provence*, they found means for the Subsistence of all the Troops, which came to rescue it, though there was but little Money in the publick Treasury. This was owing to the Vigilance of the Consuls of *Aix*, and the People's Zeal to open their Purses. Those who wanted Money, furnish'd their Quota of Necessaries upon trust, and that in a time, wherein, according to all appearance, *Provence* could scarce be able to make head against the Enemies Forces; but the Loyalty of the Peasants of this Country was so great, that, although the Duke of *Savoy* was Master of one of the finest parts of the Province, there was not so much as one Man that declar'd for him, and joyn'd his Forces. Marshal *Tesse*, after he had conducted the first Troops before *Toulon*, was receiv'd at his return, with all imaginable Honour; as was likewise Count *Medavi*. In a word, every one behav'd themselves so well, and the Peasants express'd so much Zeal and Affection, that those two Generals declar'd themselves to be exceeding well satisfied with it; and that nothing could be added to the Zeal they demonstrated, for the Service of the King, and the Honour of their Country.

This will not be wonder'd at, if we reflect upon the Example, which the Parliament of *Aix* gave to all *Provence*. The following Letter will inform us of some things equally  
amazing



ing burdensome to the People : The way he did it was thus.

After having melted down his own Plate, and found himself under extraordinary Pressures, before it was possible he could have any Money from Court, he sent for four of the most creditable Persons from Marseilles, and represented to them the dangerous condition of Provence, and that it would be unavoidably lost without Money. Those Gentlemen agreed with him as to the Danger, but told him they had no Money, and that it was impossible for them to raise any in the present conjuncture, because every one thought of saving himself ; and not being able to conjecture what would be the Consequences of the Duke of Savoy's Enterprize, they did not know what straits they might be reduced to. The Intendant own'd what they said was just, and told them, he neither demand'd Money of them, nor desir'd them to borrow it, but only that each of them would give him a Bill of One Thousand Crowns, payable to the Bearer, in March next, and he would give them his Bond to bear them harmless. These Gentlemen agreed to it, and gave him their Bills ; he pray'd them likewise, to let what they had done, be known to the Publick : They would have excus'd themselves, but being press'd by the Intendant, they agreed to it at last, and then boasted of it, as if they had design'd to plead a particular Merit from it.

This was no sooner known in the City, but others, willing to follow their Example, went and made the like offers to the Intendant : He received them very favourably, highly commended their Zeal, and said they deserved the Thanks of the King and the whole Province, and to have

their Names made known to his Majesty, made the Thing so publick, that the Magists of the City, and others, according to their ample, were willing to share in the Glory & being assisted their Country. Thus in two or Days time, Mr. le Bret had Bills from a Persons of most Credit in the Town, payable Bearer, which established a Fund of about 14 Crowns. But as those Bills seemed to be of use, every one wonder'd what he would do them, and how he would make Money of. There was indeed a great deal of difficulty for the time being short; the Enemy at the of the City, and every Body being uncertain Progress they might make, and of the Consequences that might attend it, the thing seem'd infeasible: But Mr. le Bret foresaw all those Circles, and knew what he had to do. Some Merchants of Marseilles had considerable Sum of foreign Coin, particularly Cobs; and he persuaded them to sell him them. They made some difficulty to grant it at first, fearing it would be long before they had their Money again; but having shown them the Bills abovemention'd, payable to him as Bearer, and offered them as a Security, agreed to his Demand, upon his particular that those Bills should be paid as they became. By this means he got about 140000 Cobs, which he presently carried to the King's Mint at

*Safety of Provence, and will always make his Name famous ; for, as you justly observe, we are as much indebted to him as to those who ventur'd their Lives in our defence.*

The Inhabitants of *Marseilles* did not content themselves with doing what I have now told you, but also form'd such Designs for the Defence of their City, and of the whole Province, as discover'd their Resolution to defend themselves to the last drop of their Blood. To this end 9700 of the Inhabitants took Arms, divided into Companies of 25 each, commanded by the most Warlike Merchants : They also form'd four Companies of Musqueteers, composed of the unmarried Youth of the best Families of the Town : They were 400 in number, commanded by *M. de Forville*, Governor of the City. They form'd likewise a Troop of 120 Horse, most of whom had been 9 or 10 Years in the Army ; and *M. de Lobet* was their Captain. All those Troops were under the Command of *M. de Forville*. Besides these, there were 6000 armed Peasants in the Neighbourhood of *Marseilles*. And by good Luck, there was in the Town 25000 Load of old Corn, which would have been of great use on occasion. They likewise prepared 250 Beds for sick and wounded Officers that should be sent from *Toulon* : And those Beds being furnished by the Inhabitants, we may justly say they contributed more ways than one towards chasing the Enemy out of *Provence* ; and that they not only opened their Purses, but resolved likewise to spend their Blood in defence of their Country. And as the number of Deserters

was



was great, an Officer was appointed to take care of their Subsistence: Which had a very good effect, both because of the great number provided for, and the Rumour being also spread in their Camp of the great care taken of them; and that Promise was faithfully kept to them, it encourag'd them to come over in greater numbers. There were Batteries planted toward the Sea of 300 Cannon and 30 Mortars, besides 11 armed Gallies in the Harbour, and 8 more expected speedily from *Toulon*.

While all the Towns and open Country of *Provence* were doing what they could for the Safety of the Country, let us take a view of what the Marines in *Toulon* did on their part.

No recourse could be had to any but their Officers, to put the Town in a Condition to make a good Defence, toward the Fortification of which there had been nothing done of a long time. They found ways in a Month's time to cast up a Rampart and Parapets, above half the Circumference of the Town, where there were none before; and this was done with so much diligence, that all the old Works were repaired, and the new ones compleated, one of the chief of which was the Entrenchments of *St. Anne*, before the Duke of *Savoy* arriv'd. The Crews of a Squadron of 8 Gallies, commanded by the Marquis de *Roye*, which went to *Toulon* by the King's Orders, contributed much to the carrying on of those great Works above-mention'd. There was 600000 Weight of Powder in the Arsenal of the Marine, and all other Necessaries for a long Siege, besides what was in the Towers,  
in

in Fort St. Lewis, in the Docks, and in the Batteries on the Road.

It must be observ'd, that the Marquis *de Langeron*, Lieutenant-General of the Naval Forces, commanded the Marines in the Harbour of *Toulon*; and being the older Lieutenant-General than the Marquis *de St. Pater*, who was order'd to Command in the Town, and to act in concert with him, the latter would not meddle with the Command of the Marines, who were charg'd with the care of planting and serving the Cannon and Mortars of the Town, and of the Batteries, Towers, Forts and Castles, which defended the Mouth of the Harbour, and of the intrenched Camp, and of two Men of War of 96 Guns each, posted so as to batter the Enemies Attacks on the side of *Nice* and *Marseilles*, so that in less than three Weeks there were 404 Cannon of 56, 24 and 18 Pound Ball planted in Battery, but very few of the latter. There were likewise 21 Mortars; and the Magazines appointed for the Batteries, were fill'd with Powder, Bullets, Bombs, and all things necessary for the Artillery. There were also Magazines of Provisions established for each Brigade. The Service was divided betwixt 8 Brigades, 7 of which were appointed to serve the Cannon. They consisted of 280 Cannoniers and Mariners each; and the 8 appointed for the Mortars consisted of 150.

M. *d'Aligre*, Commodore of a Squadron, commanded the Batteries of the two Docks or Ports; and Messieurs *Francs*, *de Champigny*, *du Quesne-Monier de la Boissiere*, *de Motheux*, and *de Chaulieu*, commanded the rest, having  
under

under them several Captains and Officers of the Marines : And *M. de Combes*, Captain of a Man of War, and Commissary-General of the Artillery, with the Officers belonging to the same, commanded the Mortars, and took care to have the Batteries furnished with Cannon, Mortars, Ammunition and Utensils.

The *Tonnant* Man of War, which was posted on the side of *Nice*, and whose lower Battery was mounted with 36 Pounders, and her second with 18, was commanded by the *Chevalier de Mongon*, Captain of a Man of War, who had under him 250 Cannoniers and Mariners, and the *St. Philip* Man of War of the same Force, which was posted on the side of *Marseilles*, was commanded by the Count *de Bethune*.

The Artillery of the entrenched Camp was serv'd by the *Chevalier de Choiseul*, Captain of Artillery, with 160 Gunners and Mariners. *M. Mofaier*, Lieutenant of a Frigate, commanded the Battery at the foot of the great Tower, and Major *Jolly* commanded in the Tower itself. They had 140 Gunners and Mariners under them : *M. Cauviere* *St. Philip*, Lieutenant of a Frigate, serv'd the Cannon and one Mortar of Fort *St. Lewis*, with 60 Mariners under him. *M. de Court*, Captain of a Man of War was appointed to serve the Battery on the Mountain of *la Malgue* against the Enemies Bomb Galliot, with 130 Gunners and Mariners under him. *M. de Gronoville*, Captain of a Frigate, commanded in the Castle of *St. Margaret* with 50 Marines, 50 Militia, and 40 Gunners. *M. Corron*, Lieutenant of a Frigate, serv'd the Cannon of Fort *Eguillette*, with

100 Gunners and Mariners. *M. de Hericourt*, Ensign of a Man of War, commanded the Cannon of the Tower of *Balagnier*, with 100 Gunners.

When Marshal *de Tesse* arrived with the last battalions, there was posted at the Entrenchment of *St. Elme*, betwixt the Town of *la Seine* and *Cape Sepet*, a Battalion of Marines, commanded by *M. de Pontac*, Captain of a Man of War, and a Swiss Battalion, under the Chevalier *d'Ailly*, Commodore of a Squadron, with Orders from the Marshal *de Tesse* to serve in quality of Marshal *de Camp*, in the same manner as the Count *de Villars*, Commodore of a Squadron, served in the Army, in order to take care of the Batteries for defence of the Road on that side. *M. de Pontac* with his Cannon obliged one of the Enemies Men of War, who approach'd to fire on the Camp, to retire.

The Chevalier *de Maujeu*, Captain of a Man of War, commanded the Company of Marine Guards in the Town, where there were also 4 Battalions of Marines, of 400 Men each, commanded by *M. de Pontac*, the Chevalier *de Gancey*, the Chevalier *de Boulainvilliers*, and the Chevalier *de Vatan*, all Captains of Men of War.

The Marquis *de Langeron*, who took care of every thing belonging to the Marine, charg'd himself with preserving the Ships and Arsenal in case of Bombardment; of which he acquitted himself very well, having staid in the Arsenal while the Bombardment lasted. There were to assist him, in case of need, *M. de Beauquaire*, the Chevalier *de Norey*, Captains of

of Men of War ; *M. de Laubespain*, Capt a Galley, the Chevalier *de Camilly*, a the Aid-Majors, some Subalterns, and the cers of the Port, with several Sloops equi Carpenters, Workmen, and as many 1 ners as were necessary, Fire Pumps, V full of Water, Water-Pumps, Pails, an . tensils, all these things were in the Ship in the neighbouring Magazines for quench the Fire. There were likewise Corps de C placed on the Land at small distances from another.

When he perceived that the Enemy fixed a Battery of Mortars, he took the caution to fill the Holds of nine First-Rate of War with Water, and those of the Second Rate and under, the like, to prevent their being pierced and sunk by the Bombs ; for in misfortune the Fire should have taken at the Timber-Work of those great Ships, Wind blowing hard, the Flames would communicated from one to another with great deal of ease, because they lay near, it was not easy to remove Vessels of 1 bulk. And here I must take notice, that nine First-Rates, which we thought to lose, were easily weighed up and empty. But notwithstanding these Precautions Bomb full of Fire-Works fell upon the *Fort* Man of War of 50 Guns, and the Fire spread with so much Fury, that it almost consumed the *Sage*, another Man of War of 50 Guns and the Wind carrying the Flames to them we had much ado to get them clear with *Galling* Irons and Chains : And the Fire likewise seiz'd the *Diamond* Man of War ; but it

extinguish'd by the Care of Mr. *Sicard*, Captain of the *Port* ; Mr. *le Vasseur*, Commissary-General of the *Marine* ; Mr. *de Beauquaire* ; the Chevalier *de Boulanvilliers* ; the Chevalier *de Norey*, and *Gentien*, Captains of Men of War ; Mr. *de Loubespitz*, Captain of a Galley ; and some Officers of the Harbour, who resolutely continu'd on board, till the Fire was extinguish'd, tho' the Enemies Bombs play'd continually, at the Place where they saw the Flames, and fell by a Dozen at a time. Some of them fell upon the *Vainqueur*, the *Entrepreneur*, and some other Ships ; but the Fire was immediately extinguish'd by the Water in their Holds. Some small Vessels were sunk by the Bombs, but weigh'd up again ; and there fell only five or six Bombs upon the Buildings of the *Arsenal*. The Marquis *de Langeron* continu'd in the Harbour and *Arsenal* all the time of the Bombardment.

That which gave occasion of different Reports concerning the Ships, was, that when the Marquis *de Langeron* arriv'd at *Toulon*, he had Orders from the King to dispose all the Ships so, as they might be sunk in the Road, and intirely cover'd with Water, in case *Toulon* could not be relieved, that the Enemy might not burn them, nor weigh them up, without much difficulty, and a great deal of time : By which his Majesty might have had an Opportunity to retake the Place ; but the Marquis *de Langeron*, after the Arrival of the first Forty Battalions, did not think fit to put those Orders in execution ; for 'tis easy to conceive, there is a great deal of difference betwixt *sinking Ships* in a Road, and filling their *Holds* with Water.

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'Tis proper to speak here, of the *Tonnant* and *Philip* Men of War, and to give an Account, that the Marquis *de Langeron* posted them in such a manner, as the Enemies Cannon could not pierce them, nor their Bombs do them much hurt. He run the first a-shoar, and posted her so opportunely, that her Cannon cover'd all the side of the Attack, and fir'd upon the Hill of *St. Catherine*, the Plain, and the Enemies Line of Communication from *St. Catherine's* Hill to the Brook of *Egentier*, where there was a Battery of Mortars, and Batteries planted against it, on the side of *la Malgue*. The Cannon of the Ship kill'd and wounded abundance more People by the Stones which her Bullets broke out of the Walls, and rais'd out of the Ground, which is very stony, than by the Balls themselves. The Enemy begun with raising a Battery against this Ship, in order to sink her, and afterwards play'd upon her with three Batteries, which contain'd Twenty-five, Twenty-four, and Thirty-six Pounders that fir'd all the Day; for they did not know, that the Ship was sunk beforehand; and that the Marquis *de Langeron* sent Carpenters by Night to repair the Timberwork, which was batter'd by the Enemies Bullets, and with which she was fortify'd on the out-side: And thus they continu'd to fire on her, till within Six Days of their Retreat, when finding it to no purpose, they forbore. The Marquis *de Langeron* did also bring the *St. Philip* Man of War on that side, to fire upon the three Batteries of the Enemy.

The Batteries which the Marquis had rais'd in the intrench'd Camp of St. *Anne's* Chappel; fir'd upon the Right of the Intrenchment; which the Enemy had cast up, to attack the Place. The *Tonnant* Man of War fir'd upon their Left, and the Cannon of the Town on their Front; so that it was impossible for them to advance.

While I am speaking of the Disposition of the Officers of the Marine, and of the Posts they were appointed to defend, I cannot forbear entering a little into the Particulars of what they did, tho' it be not altogether proper to speak of it here, since the whole Particulars are reserved for the Journal of the Siege, which is to follow the faithful and exact Relations of all the Movements that preceded it. But the Actions of the Marine Officers, is so connected with what relates to the Posts they were intrusted to defend, that I cannot forbear to say something of it before-hand, and refer the larger Account to its proper place, in the above-mention'd Journal.

'Twas not easy to get an Account of all the Motions of the Enemies Fleet, while it was upon the Coast of *Provence*; but 'tis certain, that this great Enterprize, which cost great Sums, did not answer the Enemies Expectation; and that it occasion'd more Fear than Hurt to us, having only landed a few Troops to burn some Castles. The following Observations were communicated by Mr. *de Benat*, whose Castle is within six Miles of *Toulon*.

' The 13th of July, by 7 in the Morning,  
' I saw a Squadron of 18 Men of War, off the  
' Cape *St. Tropez*, which I judg'd to be all  
' First



and Second Rates, These Ships came  
 the Ocean, with the Wind on their  
 so that they presently doubled the  
 which made me believe, that it wa  
 Squadron from *Catalonia*, going to jo  
 great Fleet before *Nice*, that they  
 come together before *Toulon*, whicl  
 Duke of *Savoy* was resolved to besiege.  
 On *Saturday* the 17th, by six i  
 Morning, I saw the whole Confe  
 Fleet off of *Cape St. Tropez*; and hav  
 Easterly Wind on their Stern, they p  
 ly came as far as *Cape Benat*. I though  
 were going to anchor at *Gapeau*, bu  
 cast anchor in some confusion, betwix  
 neau the least of the *Isles of Hieres*, a  
 Cape, which to those who understoo  
 Affairs, appear'd to be extraor  
 I several times counted 102 Ships,  
 which, there were 30 great Men of  
 26 very fine Frigats, and the rest wer  
 posed of Vessels of Burden, Bomb-boat  
 tans, or Barks, and Brigantines ver  
 arm'd. There were two particularl  
 fine, which resembled Galliot. Th  
 Descent which the Enemy made, was  
 the *Isle of Bagneau*, where they kill'd  
 dance of Cattle, which belong'd to t  
 vernour of *Port-Crofs*. This Governou  
 was a very brave Man, did all he c  
 hinder it, and play'd upon them w  
 Cannon for two Hours, but in vain.  
 burnt his Bark, laden with Wood for  
 seilles, but did not venture to insult  
 his Forts. The Sea was then extraor  
 calm, and nothing more passed till  
 the 21st.

‘ That Day about one a-clock, a small Vessel, which was near Cape *Benat*, tow’d by two Sloops, came under a Hill, which prevents the View of the Coast from that place, as far as *My Road*, from whence she sent a Sloop with fifteen Men. This Sloop doubled a little Cape, and appear’d in the Road. Mr. *de Ramatuelle*, Captain-General of our Coast, from St. *Tropez* to my *Cape*, was at Dinner with me, with three of his Friends; and as soon as I told them the Sloop approach’d, every one rose up from Table. We took Arms, and being about twenty in number, marched towards the Sea with as much speed as we could, but came too late. All they did, was to carry off my Boat. We fir’d upon them, and they answer’d us with a Dozen of Shot; but neither kill’d nor wounded one Man: We know not what hurt our Shot did them. These were the two first things done by the Confederate Fleet. Next Night I kept a good Guard, and plac’d fix Men without, with Orders, not to fire, but to give me notice of all that pass’d.

‘ The 22d, by five in the Morning, I had notice, that two Brigantines, and two Sloops were come to Cape *Benat*; I gave Orders to let the Men land; and having got People together, and told them we would charge the Enemy, when I thought they might be advancing, I march’d with thirty Men, and order’d my youngest Son, who beats a Drum well, not to beat a March, but another Point, call’d a *Rigandon*, at which my Men shouted for Joy; we advanc’d towards my Vineyard, by which the Enemy

must

' must come to attack us. Immediately we  
 ' discover'd sixty of 'em, who no sooner saw  
 ' us, and heard the *Rigandon*, but they fled in  
 ' disorder. We pursu'd them, and fir'd  
 ' twice, by which we wounded some of them.  
 ' To say the truth, had I laid an Ambush for  
 ' them, not one of them could have escaped:  
 ' But I made this Reflection, That this Action  
 ' being in view of the Confederate Fleet of  
 ' 100 Sail, which lay within Cannon-Shot of  
 ' my *Cape*, it must needs provoke them to re-  
 ' venge, by landing 1000, or more Men, to  
 ' burn my Lands, which I could not prevent,  
 ' since all my Strength was capable of no more,  
 ' but to prevent my being insulted by 100 or  
 ' 200 Men at most. To return to the En-  
 ' mies Brigantines and Sloops, they presently  
 ' put off, and with a small Gale on their Stern,  
 ' sail'd towards *Cavalier*, where they landed  
 ' about ten a-clock. This *Cavalier*, is a  
 ' Gentleman's Estate in the Barony of *Bormes*,  
 ' which belongs to the Marquis *de Marignane*,  
 ' and is very fruitful in Corn. There is a  
 ' Bastide, and several Sheep Coats upon it:  
 ' The Peasants who were gathering in their  
 ' Corn, fled immediately. The Enemy ad-  
 ' vanc'd to the Bastide, and burnt it, with all  
 ' the Corn in it, and that which was in  
 ' Sheaves in the Fields. They did the like to  
 ' the Peasant-Houses and Corn, and burnt al-  
 ' so the cut Timber which lay on the Shoar,  
 ' most of which belong'd to me ; they set fire  
 ' also to the Wood above the Bastide, which  
 ' lasted two Days, and burnt half a League of  
 ' the Country. This they did to avenge their  
 ' being repuls'd at *Benat*. About Noon, a  
 ' Vesse

affel came from the Fleet, with four Sloops,  
 ing the same which had carried off my  
 at ; and they anchored before the little  
 rbour of *Leoube*, where there were seven  
 rks laden with Fire-wood for *Marseilles*.  
 e Ship fir'd with her Cannon upon the  
 ists of the Vessels, and others who were  
 on the Heights, to do all they could to  
 der their being burnt: But by favour of  
 ir Cannon the Enemies Sloops entred the  
 rt ; and notwithstanding the Musket-shot  
 our Men, they burnt those seven Barks.  
 Next Morning, being the 23d, at 8 of the  
 ck, a Ship and a Bomb Boat anchor'd  
 ain Cannon shot of my Cape. They were  
 h of them tow'd by two Sloops. I belie-  
 then that I should actually be insulted :  
 wever I did not lose Courage, but ordred  
 Men to encamp in the Wood on the  
 ar, and to march in long Order, that  
 y might think us more numerous. My  
 ders were very well executed, and twelve  
 n came from *Bormes* to my assistance,  
 m whence they could see the Movements  
 those Vessels. This was of great use to  
 ; for those Men marching in the same  
 er as mine did, the Enemy, no doubt,  
 ight us to be 100, whereas we were not  
 ve 40. In the mean time, I perswaded  
 self, by their Motions, that they came  
 thither to insult me ; for since they had  
 ther bombarded *Port-Cros*, nor *Berganson*,  
 ich are Fortresses, it would not answer  
 ir end to bomb such an inconsiderable  
 use as mine. Herein I was not mistaken,  
 those Ships rejoin'd their Fleet in the E-  
 vening.

evening. But as we were wholly taken  
 observing those Vessels, two Sloops lanc  
*Cape Benat*, where they ravag'd a little  
 ley, cut up about 40 Fig-Trees, and se  
 to the *Cape*. Upon notice of this, I det  
 thither ten Men, but the Enemy ha  
 bark'd before they arriv'd, there being  
 little Wind, the Fire went out about  
 Night, and did me but little Damage.  
 the contrary, I found my self obliged to  
 English Gentlemen, who, by burning  
 Wood on the Summet of the *Cape*, disc  
 to me, which the Wood had conceal  
 fore, an old triangular Entrenchment.  
 very well made, and capable of cont  
 about 100 Men: It has two Fronts to  
 the Sea, one Westward towards the *G*  
*Hieres*, and another Eastward towar  
*Gulph of Bormes*, and a third towards the  
*Cape Benat* is the most Southerly Po  
*Provence*, and separates the *Gulph of*  
 from that of *Bormes*. 'Tis the most p  
 place on all our Coast for little Vessels.  
 anchor there safely on the Right and  
 except there be violent Winds from  
 South South-West, which blow in  
 Ports. So that we are not to wond  
 there are always some Felucca's, Briga  
 or some Tartans, especially Genoese,  
 chor there. I have some reason to l  
 that the Entrenchment newly disc  
 was made there during the Wars be  
 King *Francis I.* and the Emperor *Cha*  
 and that it was afterwards made use  
 gainst the Descents of the Pyrats of *B*  
 upon our Coast, about 80 Years ago.

' The 24th there was a pleasant change  
 ' of the Scene for me, since that Morning  
 ' the Enemies whole Fleet set sail, and  
 ' went to cast anchor at *Gapeau*. The 25th  
 ' they landed 200 Men, who summon'd  
 ' *Hieres*, which open'd to them, there be-  
 ' ing no Troops in it. The Major-General  
 ' of the Troops on board their Fleet, who  
 ' is a Native of *Ireland*, and a very honest  
 ' Man, took possession of it, and was ap-  
 ' pointed their Governor. The Enemy be-  
 ' ing Masters of this Post, dispersed them-  
 ' selves through the Country, which they  
 ' ravag'd. They begun with *Broumetes*,  
 ' a Castle near the Salt-pits, which belongs  
 ' to the *Charter-House* Monks. They stav'd  
 ' the Wine and Oil which was there in  
 ' great abundance, and carry'd off the  
 ' Casks, Gates and Windows, and after-  
 ' wards set Fire to the Castle and Grana-  
 ' ries, in which there was abundance of  
 ' Corn.

' Tho' the Duke of *Savoy* when he first  
 ' arriv'd, publish'd, That he came as a  
 ' Friend, and not as an Enemy ; and that  
 ' those who continu'd in their Houses should  
 ' not be molested or suffer any damage ;  
 ' the Troops having entred into the Castle  
 ' of *M. de Boncony*, they carry'd off all his  
 ' Furniture and Money. In the mean while  
 ' all the Ships except twenty, sail'd before  
 ' *Toulon*, and endeavour'd to enter the  
 ' Road.

' Road. As soon as I saw the Fleet gone,  
 ' I order'd my Men to fire upon all those  
 ' who approach'd the *Cape* ; and since not  
 ' a day pass'd but some Brigantins or  
 ' Sloops came thither, you may easily  
 ' guess in what manner they were received.  
 ' In short, after the Fleet went off, they  
 ' durst no more make any Descents ; they  
 ' anchor'd constantly without reach of  
 ' Musket. Upon which my Men fired up-  
 ' on them with large Muskets, which car-  
 ' ry farther than ordinary, and took great  
 ' pleasure to see them oblig'd to retire.  
 ' Going one day to *Bormes*, I could not for-  
 ' bear laughing, when I heard, all of a-  
 ' sudden, the Beadle of the Town, after  
 ' having sounded his Trumpet three times,  
 ' cry in our Language, *All the Mule-drivers*  
 ' *of this Place are ordered, in name of his*  
 ' *Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy, our*  
 ' *Lord and Master, to whom God grant a*  
 ' *long and happy Life, to come to morrow to*  
 ' *the Market-place to carry Meal to the*  
 ' *Camp, on pain of Bodily Punishment.* Ha-  
 ' ving inform'd my self from whence this  
 ' Novelty came, the Consuls told me, it  
 ' was the Formula which *M. de Fontana*,  
 ' his Royal Highness's Intendant, had given  
 ' them at *Hieres*. This is one of the prin-  
 ' cipal acts of Sovereignty which the Duke  
 ' of *Savoy* perform'd in this Province. This  
 ' is a true and natural Account of what the  
 ' Con-

Confederate Fleet did whilst they lay  
betwixt the Isles of *Hieres* and Cape  
*Benat*.

During these Motions the last Troops  
arriv'd at *Touton*, and furnish'd those Posts  
which were not sufficiently provided with  
Troops before.

The general state of all the Troops with-  
in and without the Town, is as follows.

	Battalions.
<i>Chieraché</i>	2
<i>irie</i>	2
<i>le of France</i>	1
<i>ugey</i>	1
<i>Boisseux</i>	1
<i>Cesse</i>	2
<i>orest</i>	1
<i>Simofin</i>	2
<i>ottentin</i>	1
<i>Mirabeau</i>	2
<i>oissonnois</i>	1
<i>La Satre</i>	1
<i>erry</i>	1
<i>assigny</i>	1
<i>anzay</i>	2
<i>Premiere de Gastinois</i>	1
<i>ordes</i>	1
<i>Bourgogne</i>	2
<i>exin</i>	2
<i>Desgrigny</i>	2
<i>Second de Gastinois</i>	1



	Battalions
<i>Premier d'Albigeois</i>	2
<i>La Marine</i>	3
<i>Flandre</i>	2
<i>Medoc</i>	1
<i>Lyonnois</i>	2
<i>Bigorre</i>	1
<i>Touraine</i>	2
<i>Beauvoisis</i>	2
<i>Anjou</i>	2
<i>Vosge</i>	1
<i>Bretagne</i>	2
<i>Castelas</i>	3
<i>Second de Cambresis</i>	1
<i>Bouergue</i>	2
<i>Dauphine</i>	2
<i>Chasteauneuf</i>	2

	Squadrons
<i>Dragoons of Languedoc</i>	3

I do not mention the General Officers that commanded all those Troops, they being named in the Particulars of the Actions which passed during the Siege. The Engineers who served in the Siege, are Messieurs *Niquet*, *Dastier-Loziere*, and *De la Bloterie*.

The Troops which were in *St. Maximin*,  
 der the Orders of the Count *de Medavy*,

3

Battalions.

1 *Chenelaye* \_\_\_\_\_ 2*unix* \_\_\_\_\_ 2*interre* \_\_\_\_\_ 2

nd of Horse and Dragoons, Squadrons 42

I am of opinion that 'tis proper to give  
 account here of the Cannons and Mortars  
 anted on the Bastions of *Toulon*, with  
 hat was necessary to serve them.

*The Bastion of the Minims.*

22 Cannon, 24 Pounds each.

9 On the Curtain.

2 Mortars of 16 Inches.

100 Bullets.

400 Bombs.

*The Bastion of St. Bernard.*

21 Cannon, 24 Pounds each.

4 Of 36.

6 On the Curtain, 24 Pounds each.

2 Mortars of 15 Inches.

1 Of 9.

600 Bullets.

500 Bombs.

*The Bastion of St. Ursula.*

- 21 Cannons, 24 Pounders each.
- 4 Of 36.
- 18 On the Curtain, 2 Pounders each
- 2 Mortars of 16 Inches.
- 4300 Bullets.
- 400 Bombs.

*The Bastion of the Foundary.*

- 24 Cannons, 24 Pounders each.
- 18 On the Curtain of 36.
- 2 Mortars of 15 Inches.
- 4200 Bullets.
- 400 Bombs.

*The Royal Bastion.*

- 35 Cannons, 24 Pounders each.
- 12 On the Curtain, 24 Pounders.
- 1 Mortar of 15 Inches.
- 3700 Bullets.
- 600 Bombs.

*The Bastion of the Arsenal.*

- 35 Cannons, 24 Pounders each, includ
- 10 In the Case-mates.
- 1 Mortar of 15 Inches.
- 2 Mortars of 8.
- 2500 Bullets.

*The Bastion of the Marsh on the Left.*

4 Cannons, and 4 eight Pounders on its  
Cafe-mates.

Total of Cannons	— — —	238
Total of Mortars	— — —	13
Total of Bullets	— — —	22000
Total of Bombs	— — —	2900

The Attillery of the Docks, entrenched  
Camp, of the Forts, and of other Posts, is  
not comprehended in this Account.

While all things were prepar'd for the  
Attack of *Toulon* on the one side, and for  
the Defence of it on the other ; we shall  
give an account of both in the following  
Letters from a Person of Note, who resided  
in *Toulon*.

## I.

**T**HE Reports that the Duke of *Savoy*  
is coming to besiege *Toulon*, are but  
too true: The great Concern of *M. de*  
*Vauvray*, and the extraordinary Motions  
of *M. le Bret*, the Intendant, are certain  
Presages of it: The one applies himself  
to take care of all that is necessary for us  
within ; and the other does the like, that  
*the Troops which* are coming to our assi-  
D 4 stance

' stance may find all things ready in  
 ' places appointed for them. These  
 ' Men are wanting in nothing of Prudence  
 ' and Vigilance to provide every thing at  
 ' the Extremities to which they for  
 ' the Province, and particularly our Town  
 ' are like to be reduc'd ; and being as  
 ' tentative as any Man to every thing  
 ' passes, I can justly tell you, that if  
 ' escape the Storm, we shall be no less  
 ' debted to them than to those who expose  
 ' their Lives for us. Neither of them  
 ' any thing for our Defence, and until  
 ' Money arrive, which we are much  
 ' expect from Court, they lay out  
 ' own, sell their Plate, and engage themselves  
 ' for every thing that is wanting  
 ' supply our pressing Necessities. These  
 ' Actions, which are very extraordinary  
 ' give so good an Example, and fore  
 ' so well, that all the People are animated  
 ' by it, and so well disposed, that I  
 ' freely say, if we go on as we have  
 ' gun, the Duke of Savoy's Enterprize  
 ' in all probability prove a vain and  
 ' Attempt.

## II.

' I Am very well pleased that my  
 ' gave you any Satisfaction : I  
 ' as well as you, that the Duke of

' would forbear making us a Visit ; but  
 ' there is now no room to doubt of it. We  
 ' have certain News that he is marching  
 ' towards us ; our Disorder is thereupon  
 ' very great, but I hope will have no ill  
 ' Consequences. All is in Motion here ;  
 ' and we prepare for a good Defence, as a  
 ' thing of the utmost Consequence to the  
 ' State. That which surprizes me, is to see so  
 ' many Persons of such different Characters  
 ' reunited in so little time, to understand  
 ' one another so well, and to act as if they  
 ' were all inspired with the same Spirit.  
 ' Our Magistracy and Governors are con-  
 ' stantly together, and never separate but  
 ' to give Orders here and there according  
 ' as Precautions are requir'd and judged  
 ' necessary. The Marines do Wonders,  
 ' and the Officers and Guards the like :  
 ' All the Inhabitants are equally zealous,  
 ' and every body is ready to put in speedy  
 ' execution the Orders which are given  
 ' them. We talk of putting the Ships un-  
 ' der Water, and part of our Cannon.  
 ' There is nothing to be seen here but vast  
 ' Preparations, Trains and Carriages for  
 ' our Guns, Trees and Bastides cut down,  
 ' Works carrying on within and without  
 ' the Town, and along the Coast ; En-  
 ' trenchments casting up, and great Dis-  
 ' patch every where. Never did People  
 ' appear *more Zealous, more Resolute,*  
D 5
and

1 30 2

‘ and more obedient to Orders. In a  
 ‘ I can scarce believe what I see; t  
 ‘ dor of the few Troops we have, su  
 ‘ all Imagination: I doubt not but  
 ‘ for us. ’Tis said that *M. de Saily*,  
 ‘ the few Troops he has, is seiz’d of  
 ‘ near the *Var*, by which means  
 ‘ *Tesse* may have time to come and  
 ‘ force us, God grant he may; for, in  
 ‘ all depends upon preventing the E  
 ‘ and hindring their taking us unprov

### III.

‘ **T**Hose who understand War, agre  
 ‘ *M. de Tesse* takes ’all necessar  
 ‘ cautions in the present Juncture; a  
 ‘ his Care, supplies those Wants whi  
 ‘ could not have foreseen. He had tl  
 ‘ trance into three Provinces to d  
 ‘ and could not be able to guess whic  
 ‘ the Enemy would take. He had not cer  
 ‘ Troops enough to guard a Country of  
 ‘ 60 Leagues: And you most own,

' what they are able to undertake ; that  
 ' he is inform'd of their March day by day,  
 ' has his Eye upon all their Motions; and  
 ' regulates the march of the Troops which  
 ' are coming to assist us, according as the  
 ' Enemy advances. If this be true, 'tis all  
 ' that can be done on such an Occasion.  
 ' He views all the Places by which the E-  
 ' nemy can enter the Province, and confi-  
 ' ders where he can give them any Stop.  
 ' He sends Orders to all the Towns of the  
 ' Country, and examines their State within  
 ' and without, especially that of this City.  
 ' Nothing that ought to be done, escapes  
 ' him ; he views all the least Heights  
 ' and Defiles, and what can we desire  
 ' more ?

' 'Tis certain he takes all necessary Pre-  
 ' cautions to encamp his Troops as they  
 ' arrive, and that they may have all Ne-  
 ' cessaries in readiness ; so that no Man  
 ' could do more, or better.

' I doubt not if our Troops come before  
 ' the Enemy, as he promises they will, but  
 ' the Duke of Savoy may have cause to re-  
 ' pent his Undertaking. I agree with you,  
 ' that the Intendant, *M. le Bret* gives great  
 ' assistance to the Marshal ; he accompa-  
 ' nies him every where, joins with him in  
 ' giving Orders, and all the good Resolu-  
 ' tions are form'd at his House. *M. le Bret*  
 ' being also belov'd by the whole Province,  
 ' has



' has increased their Confidence in his  
 ' his good Intelligence with the Gen  
 ' but that is nothing to us, since a  
 ' them concur to the Common Good  
 ' reality, I admire this general Conf  
 ' in the Intendant, and the Zeal whic  
 ' the People of the Province, tho' f  
 ' ferent from one another, testify f  
 ' that he desires, both which was nec  
 ' for us on this Occasion. In a wor  
 ' are in Arms in the Country as well  
 ' the Towns, the Chief and Suba  
 ' Officers of the Courts of Justice ne  
 ' cepted.

' We are assur'd the Enemy is at E  
 ' and that the Troops which are co  
 ' to our assistance, make great Mar  
 ' We shall see in a little time who  
 ' the best Measures, the Duke of Sav  
 ' our Marshal, and which of the two  
 ' greatest Diligence, for all depend  
 ' that.

' We continue with the utmost App  
 ' tion to raise Fortifications without  
 ' within, and along the Sea, and I  
 ' that all the Precautions we take will  
 ' day find place in the History of the ex  
 ' porary Defence of *Toulon*.

It being my principal Design in this  
 lation, to do every one Justice, and to  
 distinct notice, as much as I can, of  
 every Body of Men or Troops, and

wife what every particular Person did ; I must not forget what relates to Mr. *de St. Pater*, as General of the Troops that were in *Toulon*. His Business was, to take care of the Repairs of the Bastions and Curtains, especially those towards the Quarter of *St. Lazarus*, which was most exposed : He order'd the Ditch to be dug more deep, and made use of the Earth taken out of it, to tarrasse the Rampart which wanted it : He made also a Cover'd-Way well Pallisado'd, because there was none before : He likewise repair'd our ruinous Glacis, and fill'd it with great Bombs, sunk in the Ground : He also pull'd down the Suburb and Convent of *St. Lazarus*, with several Bastides, which lay too near the Cover'd-Way, that we might have a full View of the Country. He likewise open'd store of Embrasures on the Rampart, on which he planted abundance of Cannon, as well as in the Cover'd-Way, which did no little Damage to the Enemy, by the continual Fire which we made Day and Night with our Bombs and Cannon ; whose Dischargès, according to the Account kept of them, amounted to 19000, including those which were made by the *Tonnant* and *St. Philip* Men of War. The Care which Mr. *de St. Pater* took within the Town, consisted in guarding the Houses against the Fire of the Bombs, to get the Streets unpav'd, to have

have abundance of Casks full of Water before the Doors, to have the Windows nish'd with Lights, and to distribute several Quarters of the Town, to the Carpenters, and other Work-men, and ordered to extinguish the Fire. Mr. de S took care every Night, to have an ordinary Guard of 300 Men on the City Way, and he sent out a like Number by their continual Fire and Sallies disrupted the Enemies Works.

The State of the Troops, who were within the Town, is as follows,

The first Battallion of Marines, commanded by Mr. de Pontac, Captain of Man of War.

The second by the Chevalier *Granscy*.

The third by Mr. de Boulain Villiers

The fourth by Mr. de Vattan, all Captains of Men of War.

The first and second Battallions of Foot by Mr. de Miffon.

The first and second of *Gastinois*.

There was also in the Place, the Battallion of *Rouergue*.

The List of the General-Officers is as follows.

The Marquis de *Chalmazel*, Governour.

Mr. *de la Doux*, Major of the Regiment of *Flanders*, acted as Major of the Town.

Mr. *de Galifet*, Aid-Major of the Marines, acted as Major of the four Marine Battallions.

*Messieurs de Brissac, Bardin, de la Roche, and Boucaud*, commanded as Aid-Majors in the Town. The latter was formerly Major of *Guaftalla*.

All things being thus dispos'd to give the Duke of *Savoy* a warm Reception, 'tis time now to go meet that Prince, and to accompany him to *Toulon*; and I shall be as exact as possible in giving an Account of all that pass'd during his March. The Confederate Fleet having rendezvouz'd the first of *June*, on the Coast of *Genoa*, extended themselves from *Oneglia* as far as *Leghorn*, in order to finish their Preparations for putting in execution the Design which the Allies had form'd. Mr. *d' Iberville*, the Envoy of *France* at *Genoa*, having done his utmost to discover the Force and Design of the Enemy, he understood that they were gathering together great store of Meal, Shovels, Pickaxes, and other Instruments proper for  
casting

casting up Trenches, &c. And that  
 whisper'd in their Army, they had  
 Design upon *Provence*, which was  
 pally directed against *Toulon*, the tal  
 which Place, they consider'd as an ir  
 ble Loss to *France*. This occasion'd  
*Iberville*, and others, who were well  
 ed, to redouble their Observator  
 Care, to take notice of every thin  
 pass'd; and they observed with  
 niceness, the Motions of their Land-T  
 at that time dispers'd in the *Mont-*  
*and Mantuan*. They were speedi  
 form'd, that all those Troops had r  
 Orders to move out of their Quarter  
 to march rowards *Bony*, while the r  
 the Troops march'd privately towar  
*Col. de Tende*, and the Valleys of  
*lia* and *Final*. The Duke of *Savoy* a  
 same time march'd Troops into the  
 of *Alouft*, towards *Suza*, and towar  
*rufa*, to make us believe, he had a I  
 to force one of those Posts, in order  
 ter *Dauphine*: whilst his true Design v

the fifth of *July*, and found that *M. de Paratte*, who commanded in the County of *Nice*, had abandon'd the same six Days before, upon advice, that the Enemy approached it; and they actually arrived there the seventh. *M. de Paratte*, when he abandon'd that Country, with the four Battallions he had in it, threw one into *Monaco*, one into *Villa-Franca*, and brought two to *Antibes*. The Front of the Enemy, which marched on, appear'd on the eighth and ninth, upon the Banks of the *Var*, and their whole Army arrived there the tenth. Admiral *Shovel* flank'd them with the Confederate-Fleet, which seem'd to cover all the Sea, and to be strong enough of it self to conquer *Provence*. This Fleet cast Anchor on the Tenth, at the Mouth of the *Var*, betwixt *Nice* and *Antibes*, until all the Land-Army arriv'd there. The Duke of *Savoy* being well inform'd, that the *French* Troops were not able to oppose it, resolv'd to force the Passage of the *Var* on the 11th, and to this end order'd Prince *Eugene*, with a Column of his Army, to march up the River on the Tenth, as far as the Hill of *Broc*, and to be ready to pass the River upon the first order.

The 11th of *July*, about twelve a-clock, the Signals were given by Land and Sea, all the Sloops and other Vessels with Oars, approach'd the Banks to land 6000 Grenadiers

diers on this side, under the Command of  
 the Prince of *Anhalt*, sustained by a conti-  
 nual Fire from six Frigats, while all the  
 Horse and Dragoons pass'd the River about  
 a League above. The Marquis *de Sailly*  
 was on this side the *Var*, with seven Batta-  
 lions, and the Militia of *Grasse*, and  
*St. Paul*, commanded by the Chevalieur *de*  
*Grimaldi*, who had been a Colonel in the  
*Venetian* Service, and by *M. Chrestien*, who  
 had formerly serv'd in his Majesties Troops;  
 but not having a sufficient Force to oppose a  
 great Army, supported by a strong Fleet, he  
 thought fit to retire, after some Skirmishes,  
 wherein the Enemy lost about 400 Men,  
 without reckoning those that were drown'd  
 in passing the River. *M. de Sailly*, as he  
 retir'd, threw two Battallions into *Antibes*,  
 which he had drawn out of it, to reinforce  
 his Troops; and he advanced with the rest,  
 being two Days march before the Enemy,  
 that he might post himself upon the Hills  
 of *Toulon*, before the Enemy arrived there.  
 The Duke of *Savoy*, while his Artillery and  
 Magazines were coming up, encamp'd at  
*St. Laurent*, from whence he sent De-  
 tachments to most of the Towns and Villa-  
 ges of *Vigueries*, *de Grasse*, and *St. Paul*, to  
 summon them to pay Contributions. The  
 Marquis *de Grimaldy*, Governour of  
*St. Paul*, was oblig'd to abandon the Place,  
 in which there was only one Captain and  
 eighty

ighty Souldiers of a detatch'd Company ;  
 those who were fit to bear Arms, hav-  
 g join'd the Militia which was posted on  
 e Hills, so that the Town of *Grasse* was  
 lig'd to send Deputies to the Duke of Sa-  
 y, to avoid Military Execution. The Ba-  
 n de *Chasteauneuf*, and some Burghers of  
 e Town, went to meet the Duke at  
 . *Laurent*, where they arriv'd very oppor-  
 tely, to make him change the March of  
 i Army, of which one Column was to  
 ve pass'd by *Grasse*, as the Emperour  
*arles V.* did, when he came into *Provence*,  
 1536. which would have intirely ruin'd  
 i Town and its Dependancies. The  
 ike of *Savoy* received them very favoura-  
 r, protested he had no design against the  
 ople, and that there should be no hurt  
 ne them : But notwithstanding this, his  
 eops plunder'd and sack'd the Town, as  
 y did *Cargue* and *Villeneuve*, within a  
 ique of *St. Laurent*. Messieurs *Belissime*  
 l *Garidel*, the Priors of those two Villages,  
 re plunder'd and unmercifully beat ; the  
 urches were also pillag'd, the Images  
 nt, the Crucifix spoil'd with Mus-  
 at-shot, the Hosts tread under foot,  
 l the Plate carry'd off. The Duke

*Savoy* desir'd a particular Confe-  
 ice with the Baron de *Chasteauneuf*, to try  
 he could bring any of the Gentry over to  
*side*. He told the Baron, He knew the  
 Gentry



*Gentry was dissatisfied, and doubted if they were well pleased with his Arr Provençe. Mr. de Chasteauneuf and That he might depend on't, he was form'd, and that the Nobility and were very loyal to the King, and lov'd sincerely. But certainly, says the Duk are displeased with their Taxes, and alone should make them desire a C M. de Chasteauneuf reply'd, That the of the laying on the Taxes, and the U was made of them, remov'd all ground content; and that they would willingly sacrifice their Estates and Lives, for the of so great a King. Tho' this Answer not please the Duke of Savoy, he to Baron de Chasteauneuf, that he rejoyc'd him so loyal to his Prince.*

All that the Enemy expected, being arriv'd, they came to encamp the 1 Biot, three Leagues from St. L where they left 150 Men, and 50 r the Fort of St. Paul. Their Army nued their Disorders wherever they and pillag'd and burnt Canet, which i in half a League of Cagnes: M. A Vicar of the Parish, was mortally w and a great number of the Inhabitant The Duke of Savoy sent a Piedmont lonel to stop those Disorders, but i kill'd by the Germans. The To Grasse was tax'd in 36000 Livers

oblig'd to furnish 30000 Rations of Bread, 600 pair of Shooes for the Souldiers, abundance of Horse-shooes, and many other things. At the same time the Garison of *Antibes* sent frequent Detatchments to *Grasse*, for Necessaries, which were readily furnish'd them, notwithstanding the Duke of *Savoy's* severe Prohibitions. Yet ill Men spread a Report, that the Town of *Grasse* had revolted, and sent back to the Duke of *Savoy*, all the Deserters who came to them; but this Report was soon contradicted by above 600 Deserters, who had Money and Refreshment given them at the Gates of that Town, as they themselves inform'd the Marshal *de Tesse*, *M. de Grignan*, and other General-Officers, who gave an Account of it to his Majesty; so that he was fully satisfy'd of the Loyalty of that City, of which *M. de Chamillard*, and *M. de Grignan* were pleas'd to give an Account, by Letters to the Consuls of *Grasse*.

The 16th. The Enemy encamp'd at *Cagnes*, a little Place situated on the Sea, under the Cannon of the Isles of *St. Margarei*, the Sentinels of which having discovered the Enemies Van-guard, they acquainted their Officers with it. Notice was given of it at the same time to *M. de la Mothe-Guerin*, who commanded there, and having view'd them himself, order'd some Guns to be fir'd upon them, to try if  
his

his Cannon would carry far enough to disturb them; and having observed that his Bullets went beyond the Road, and that at each discharge the Enemies Troops made a movement, he order'd a continual Fire to be made upon them, which was executed, tho' there were but few Gunners in the Place.

He had in the Garrison four detach'd Companies, whose Officers being well affected, did, as well as their Soldiers, perform the Office of Cannoneers; in which they acquitted themselves so well, and with so much success, that the Enemy, who marched with extream Diligence, finding themselves attack'd by a continual Shower of Bullets, were obliged to halt, and to send to the Governor in all hast, immediately to give over his firing, otherwise he and his Garrison should have no Quarter. The Governor answer'd like a brave Officer; *That he would immediately hang the first Man who should come to him with such a Message, or offer to approach the Island;* and order'd his Fire to be redoubled, and more Cannon to be planted, which oblig'd the Enemy to make their Fleet approach. Upon this their numerous Fleet came from behind the Cape of *Antibes*, and drew up in a Line within Cannon-shot of the Island, as if they design'd to insult it; but the Governor having taken all necessary Precautions,

autions, continu'd to fire upon their Land-  
 Army, to let them see that he did not fear  
 them, tho' he was encompass'd by the Fleet  
 and the Army, and that his Garrison was  
 very inconsiderable: But *M. de la Mothe-  
 iucrin* having spread a Report that he had  
 received a Reinforcement of 400 Grenadiers,  
 his, with the Courage of the Officers in  
 Garrison, made the Enemy to believe that  
 they were misinformed on purpose by those  
 who told them that there was not above  
 100 Men in the Place. Upon this they left  
 only a few Vessels to block it up, while  
 they continued their March to put their  
 grand Design in execution. In the mean  
 time they fixed Placaets in the Emperor's  
 Name in all those Villages from whence the  
 Garrison could have Relief, forbidding them,  
 on pain of Fire and Sword, to have any  
 Commerce with the Garrison. Those Pla-  
 caets did also import, *That such as pun-  
 tually obey'd their Orders, should be exemp-  
 ted from the Capitation, Taxes, and Imposts  
 on Salt and Tobacco, &c. which his Imperial  
 Majesty forbid to be levy'd on pain of Death.*  
 Afterwards they continu'd their March.  
 'Tis to be observ'd here, that when the  
 Duke of Savoy found himself stop't by the  
 Fire of this Garrison, he said, *That now he  
 had found a greater evidence than hitherto,  
 that he was in an Enemy's Country.* This  
 Prince reckon'd he should arrive at Frejus  
 the

rive at *Frejus* on the 17th, as he pr  
he sent the Major of the Regiment  
*kenstein* with 200 Horse thither, t  
them to bake Bread for his Troops.  
days before this, the Bishop of *Fre*  
ving notice that the Enemy march  
ward into the Country, he gave a  
lowing proof of his Courage and  
Charity. He went into all the Stree  
assur'd the People he would not leav  
but that his Plate, and all that  
should be dispos'd of for their Servic

The Duke of *Savoy* arriv'd at *Fre*  
18th in the Morning ; and before he  
the Town, he viewed his Camp whi  
forming in the Neighbourhood. He  
the Town about 2 of the Clock

told him, *He would take care of the Town, and of his House ; and that he demanded nothing of him relating to the Ceremonial, or any thing else, that might make him uneasie ; that he knew his Loyalty to the King, and esteem'd him the more for it.* The Consuls did not come to Salute that Prince till he arriv'd at the Bishop's House, where he demanded nothing of them that could intrench upon their Loyalty.

The 19th the Duke of Savoy gave notice that he would hear Mass in the Cathedral. The Chapter received him at the Gate of the Church ; but the Bishop, to avoid receiving him at the Head of his Chapter, waited upon him thither in a long Cloak. Tho' there was a Desk elevated higher than ordinary, according as that Prince desired, yet he did not go to it then, nor the days following ; there was no Musick at Mass, which the Duke heard upon his Knees.

The Bishop left his Palace to the Duke, and retired to the Seminary himself ; but the Duke invited him to Dinner, and sat down at Table without Ceremony, leaving the upper end to the Bishop, whose Health he drank, as did the Envoys of the Emperor, of King Charles, England and Holland, and all the Persons of note that were at the Table, who shew'd the Bishop all manner of Civility. The Duke staid there on the

E 20th,

20th, and did not go from thence till next day. When the Bishop went to wait on the Duke, which was usually in the Morning, or after Dinner, that Prince always left his other Company, and went to receive him, and discoursed with him several Hours at a time.

While the Troops staid in the Town, the Officers took care to prevent any Disorders; and when any Complaint was brought them, were sure to give immediate Redress. All the while the Duke of *Savoy* staid at *Frejus*, he spoke not one word to the Bishop about the present Affairs, that could give him the least offence; and he spoke always of the King with very great Respect. Prince *Eugene* and the Prince of *Hesse* did the same.

The Bishop not thinking fit to stay at *Frejus* after the departure of the Enemy, whose Orders he must have been obliged to receive and execute during their stay in *Provence*, he demanded a Passport from the Duke of *Savoy*, which was granted; and Prince *Eugene* left him a Lieutenant and 32 Horse to convoy him whither he would, and obey his Orders. The Bishop would not leave the Town till the last Troops marched out; so that he did not go to *Aix* till the 24th.

I must

I must observe here, that the same day the Duke arriv'd at *Frejus*, his Infantry, which marched to join the Camp that was forming near that place, arriv'd very late; for, according to the Enemies own Accounts, from which I take this Passage, they suffer'd so much for want of Water, and by the Heat which was that day very excessive, that many of 'em died by the way. Nay, there were Letters, which said, that several *Germans*, being born in a colder Climate, and not accustom'd to such Heats, found it so unsupportable, that rather than bear it longer, they chose to kill themselves.

I must also observe, that while the Duke of *Savoy* abode at *Frejus*, his Army was join'd by a great Body of *Hessians*, with 20 Pieces of Cannon, under the Command of the great Master of the Artillery. This last Body plunder'd all the Places through which they pass'd, and left no Troops behind them.

On the 20th at night, about the time that the Duke of *Savoy* went from *Frejus*, the Enemies Army decamp'd; and the same day 50 Horsemen, who were detached the day before to go a scouting with the Count *de Beaufort*, brought back Advice, That this Count, having advanced too far to discover the *French* Troops, was surrounded and taken with 9 *Hussars*.



On the 21st at night, the Enemies decamped, and arrived the 22d at and notwithstanding the excessive Heat Matter requiring haste, they resolved to march next day; and they were informed that our Troops, which were posted the *Var*, were already arrived at and that the *M. de Tesse* was assembling his Army. The Palatine Horse arrived noon in the Enemies Camp, where they were ordered to stay and wait for the Artillery.

On the 23d, the Enemy arrived at *nan*, after a very tedious March, which a great many of their Soldiers were killed by the Heat. They sent two detachments towards *Pignol*, who brought back word, that the *M. de Tesse* they were informed, had a Body of 30000 Men, was retired to the Mountains. The same day, *M. de Saily* arrived at *nan* with the 7 Battalions he commanded having cast up Entrenchments, and placed Cannon in the Road, which gave the

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at them in their March, had made a beginning.

On the 24th, the Enemies Army staid in their Camp, and was joined by the *Hessian Palatine* Horse. They detach'd two Companies to go a Scouting, who brought back word that they had not seen any Enemy, nor heard from the Peasants that some had entered *Toulon*; and in effect 13 Battalions arrived there that same day. These Troops, and those which arrived before, marched through very bad Ways, hanging Precipices on every side: But the Dangers they had to encounter did nothing abate their Courage; so that they did not fail to march five or six Leagues a day. Wherever they passed, they were well relieved by the Peasants, who brought them refreshments. These Troops were farther from *Toulon* on the 11th than the Duke of Savoy's Army. Prince *Eugene* and the Prince of *Hesse* perceiving themselves pressed, gave their Judgment in a Council of War to retire: But the Duke of Savoy answer'd, *That he would rather die in the siege*; and wrote so to *England*. This Prince, willing to prevent the great Desertion of his Troops, caused it to be published, *That he would give twenty Crowns to each Deserter that should be brought him*. That same day, upon a Report spread at *Toulon*, that the Enemies Army would be

the next day before the Place, 'twas the fit to abandon our Batteries along the Coast, and the Crews of the Gallies appointed to throw the Cannon into Sea, after having nail'd them up. Works without were almost finished, the rest of the Batteries were so far advanced as in two days to be in a condition of fire. In a word, all seem'd to be in a disposition, and all our Troops resolv'd a brave Defence.

The Enemies Fleet was still at the of *Hieres*, and did not yet make any movement. There arriv'd that day, about the Clock in the Evening, a Trumpet from Prince *Eugene*, who having found his Trumpet near the Bastide of *Brumela* had his Eyes ty'd up, and was led by fold by an Officer and two Troopers *M. de Vauvray's*, where all the General Officers were with *M. de Tefse*. Trumpeter went back, after having three quarters of an Hour with those officers, and was led back to a place of security, by an Aid-Major, because the hundred hindred him from returning to the Enemy Camp, which he did not reach till next in the Afternoon. We knew that the cause of his coming was to hear what had become of *M. de Beaufort*. Adjutant or Major the taking of whom we mention'd before and we likewise understood, that R. En

was very sorry for the Misfortune of that Officer, and sent him Money.

The Enemy continued their March the 25th. That Day their Infantry arrived at *Cuers*, and their Cavalry at *Souliers*, from which they demanded 16000 Livres Contribution. The Count *de Brener*, with 200 Horse, and 100 *Hussars*, came up near *La Valette*, with a Body of our Troops and Peasants, who drew him so far, that he was put into disorder, by a Detachment from the Town. His *Hussars* that Day committed all the greatest Cruelties which are usual in War, and plunder'd, kill'd, and ravish'd wherever they came. *M. Scheridan*, one of the Guard-Marins, was allowed to go to *Cuers*, and for that end got together twenty of his Friends, all young Men and great Hunters. He march'd by private Ways, without being discover'd, and immediately demanded of the Consul, where those *Hussars* were. The Consul fearing to be ruin'd if he discover'd them, told him he knew of none; but the Guard-Marine setting a Pistol to his Breast, he told him where they lay. *M. Scheridan* went thither, but found part of them had made their escape. He attack'd the rest, of whom he kill'd five with his own Hand, and wounded a sixth, whom he took; three more were kill'd by the other Guard-Marines, who took nine Horses and Mules; after which;

*end, I shall be more Master in Toulon  
you, and then I shall be capable of doing  
Service. And when he perceiv'd that  
took notice of his Linnens being very  
he said, -it was not worth while to chan  
for so small a time.*

As to the Officer, whom I mention  
he taken before, and was demanded  
Trumpet, who came, however, rath  
view the State of the Place, than to de  
him, never did any Man shew more  
fullen fierceness, and greater uneasine  
being a Prisoner. He was treated at T  
by all the principal Officers, but I  
spoke three Words at Meals; his Vex  
was so great, that it border'd upon  
ness when he saw the place where he

The Count *de Sepville*, accompany'd by Commissary *Chaffelain*, having got up to the top of a Mountain, behind the Bastide of *Clapier*, thinking thereby to have a better View of the Enemy, fell from the Rock on which he stood, and was kill'd by the Fall!

The 26th, the Duke of *Savoy* came to encamp with his Army in two Lines, at *la Valette*, where he fix'd his general Quarter. His Right was at that Village, which is a large half League from *Toulon*; and his Left was at the Sea: His Army extended to the Plain of *Brunet*; and the Wood and Castle of *St. Margaret* was on his Rear. The D. of *Savoy* lodg'd at M. *de la Valette's*, and Prince *Eugene* at Mr. *Beaudevin's*. Their Horse were encamp'd under the Olive-Trees, and their Infantry among the Vine-yards. The Confederate Ministers were also quarter'd at *la Valette*, their Masters having order'd them not to quit the Army, that in case of its making great Conquests, they might be at hand to act according to their Instructions.

Though the Duke of *Savoy* took all the Precautions imaginable to conceal his March, which was cover'd by 150 *Hussars*, who kept a great way before the Van-guard; yet notwithstanding the Threats of those *Hussars* to the Consul of *Cuers*, in case any body carried news of it from thence, a Peasant brought Advice of it to *Toulon*.

The same Day that the Army arriv'd, 400 Granadiers of the Enemies Van-Guard, supported by some Foot, advanc'd to the Cross of *Faron*, and oblig'd the few Men that were there, to abandon that Post, for fear of having their Retreat cut off, so that they retir'd behind the Mountain. Six-hundred Men, half of them Regular Troops, and half of them Militia, which were sent to the Mountain to support them, met them by the Way, and return'd with them. Those Troops encamp'd from the Ditch of the Bastion of the Foundary, to *St. Anne*. The Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* went afterwards up to the Hills to view the Town. They found our Camp without the place fortify'd with a good Intrenchment, under the Cannon of the City, and likewise that there were Cannon in all places where they could be planted, to the Fire of which, they must be liable, before they made themselves Masters of all the Heights which they could not uncloſe, because it was not possible for them to cut off the Communication of the Troops that defend- ed them. This that I have said, is taken from the Enemies own account; by which we may easily conjecture, that their Surprise must be great, when they saw they must fight hard, and lose a great many Men, before they could be Masters of *Toulon*. While these things pass'd, their Fleet continu'd

tinu'd at the Isles of *Hieres*, struggling with contrary Winds. The first thing the Enemies did, after sitting down before *Toulon*, was to cast up a Line, which begun at *la Valette*, and reach'd to the Sea, that they might have a Communication with their Fleet, and get Cannon and Provision from on board it, for their Army, which suffer'd extremely.

The Duke of *Savoy* had scarce sat down before *Toulon*, but there was handed about a Letter from *Marseilles*, writ by an Officer of long Experience, of which I thought fit to publish the Copy, as follows.

**I** Have followed War all my Life, wherein I have had both Little and great Employments; but the Duke of *Savoy's* present Management will inform me whether Chance be better than Conduſt. To come into the Center of France, through ſuch a rough Country as *Provence*, to leave behind him all the Enemies Towns, and a River that muſt be repaſs'd; to have no other Magazines but what's in Ships, expos'd to all the Accidents of the Sea, and all this without having endeavour'd to fight the *Marſhal de Theſſe's* Army, but to attack *Toulon*, and the double Intrenchment, which flanks the City, as the City flanks it; and in ſhort, to out-brave the Fire of 300 Pieces of Cannon, and 20000 Regular Troops: All this, I ſay, muſt needs excite



*excite our Curiosity, to see how this General will extricate himself out of those Difficulties. If the Duke of Savoy does not beat M. de Telle, and force the Intrenchments of St. Anne, there's nothing else left for him to do, but to attack the Corner of St. Lazarus, where he must expose his Troops to the Fire of the Batteries of the Ships in Harbour. In a Word, the Duke of Savoy will have work enough cut out for all this Campagne, except God have intirely abandon'd France.*

The Officer who wrote the Letter which I have now related, was not the only Person of that mind ; for at the same time he sent this Letter to *Marseilles*, one of the bravest and most experienc'd Lieutenant-Generals of the French Army, said at *Toulon* to those who believed the Allies design'd to besiege it, *That he thought the Duke of Savoy might be bold enough, but he was not so weak as to undertake a Siege of this nature.*

While Preparation was made on both sides, the one to make a vigorous Attack, and the other to make a gallant Defence, the Funeral of the Count *de Sepville* was solemniz'd at *Toulon*, at which all the *Marines* assisted.

The 27th. The Allies resolv'd once more to view our Camp, which had occasion'd them so much the more Astonishment the  
Day

Day before, because they were far from believing what they saw, and were ignorant before of what they were now fully inform'd, especially the great number of Troops that were in *Toulon*, and encamp'd without. However, being willing once more to view the Place, they sent a Party of their best Engineers, accompanied with several Officers, to the Mountain of *Faron*. The Van-guard which was in the Line that begun at *Artigues*, and reach'd to *St. Catherine*, fir'd some Musquet-shot upon the small Detachment that came down from the Mountain of *Faron* towards the Vineyards. Those that the Enemy sent to view the Place, and the Works we were casting up here, as well as the Intrenchments without, being return'd to the Camp of the Allies, they thought fit to hold a Council of War with the Admiral, and to inform themselves if the Town expected Succours from the neighbouring Provinces. In a Word, the Enemy spent that Day wholly in contriving how to fix their Camp, to provide store of Provisions and Forage, and how to and their Cannon and Mortars.

The Extract of the following Letter from *Toulon*, will give us an account of what was done there on the 27th.

‘ We

WE are order'd this Day, by *M. de St. Pater*, to unpave the Streets, to send forth all Beggars, and likewise those who have fled hither since the Town was threatned, on pain of 30 Livres fine to such as shall lodge them. Nothing escapes our General; and I assure you a more vigilant and understanding Person could not be thought on, to defend the Place. He has both Wisdom and Valour, so that all things go well.

The Enemies were under Apprehensions of being attack'd all Night on the 27th, which oblig'd them to keep their Troops in Arms, and to give them Brandy twice.

The 28th. We posted at the Battery of *Brumelande*, and at the Bridge of *Egoutier*, two Troops of Dragoons on Horse-back. The Advanc'd-guard, which was encamp'd along the Wall we had made from *Artiguer* to the Road of *St. Catherine*, and which was compos'd of 3000 Foot, were very impatient to come to action with the Enemy, who on their side were very much fretted to find upon their Arrival, *Toulon* in such a State of Defence, as made them despair of the Success of their Enterprize. That same Day they chang'd the Guard of the Heights which they were Masters of, and augmented it with 400 Prussians. The Council

council of War which they had agreed on Night before, was held that Day, and Admiral of the Fleet came to the Enemy's Camp, with several of the chief Major-Officers ; and since there was no more hopes of surprizing Toulon, unprovided with Neccessaries for its Defence, as they had imagin'd, but that they found they must fight an Army intrenched without the Town, on the Hills which surrounded it, supplied also with an infinite number of Cannon ; it was debated in that Council whether they should retire or not, because the Enterprise appear'd very difficult, and the Difficulties would increase every Day. Those who were for the Affirmative, advised, *That they might make an honourable retreat, without risking any thing.* Prince Eugene, with the other Princes who were in the Army, and the greatest part of the General-Officers, were of that mind. But the Duke of Savoy answer'd with some heat, *that they must continue the Enterprize, and would be answerable for all that should happen.* Those who were of the contrary opinion, being confirm'd in it by that of Prince Eugene, reply'd, *They knew that the Troops were marching to the Enemy from all parts ; that they fortify'd themselves in the Town, and in their Intrenchments ; and that both one and t'other would become unattackable ; that the contrary Winds which hinder'd*  
the

*the Fleet from bringing them Necessaries, and the landing of Cannon, Provision, Ammunition, &c. for carrying on the Siege, would certainly oblige them, after a while, to a dishonourable Retreat; and that the Desertion of their Troops, occasion'd by want of Provisions, and the Distempers which began to rage among them, increased every day. None of these Reasons had any weight with the Duke of Savoy, who answer'd, That some unforeseen thing would happen to make their Enterprize successful; that he knew things which he could impart to nobody; that he was fully informed of all that pass'd; and that he did not come there to do nothing; adding, We understand the Art of War, and how to take and defend Places; and our Knowledge and Fortune shall serve us for Guides.*

Could I explain my self more at large, it were easie to demonstrate the truth of what I say. Whilst those things pass'd, the Confederate Troops perceiv'd that their Generals and Principal Officers had no great Inclination for the continuing of an Enterprize, the Difficulties of which appear'd as insuperable then, as the Undertaking seem'd easie at first: And since they had likewise suffer'd extreanly by the excessive Heats, which had cut off abundance of Soldiers during the March, and that the contrary Winds hindred the Fleet to land necessaries

faries for their Subsistence, we are not to wonder that the Desertion continu'd among Troops who had no hopes of putting an end to their Sufferings, by taking a Place, the conquest of which would compensate their Toil, and enrich them. Thus the Desertion continued, and many of them came every day to *Toulon*. Among those that arriv'd the 28th, there were abundance who assur'd us that the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, when they arriv'd before *Toulon*, did not believe there were above 8 or 10 Battalions in the Place; and that they were mightily surpriz'd when they understood there were 40, without reckoning the Marines and Militia; which made it believed in their Camp, that they would scarcely resolve on the Siege; and what make them more doubtful of it, was the Divisions among their Generals upon that Head. We are not to wonder at the great number of Deserters who came every day to *Toulon*, or escap'd from their Camp to *Marseilles*, or other Places, since, besides the ill posture of their Affairs already mention'd, and the bad condition of their Troops, there was in the German Army a great many Soldiers taken at the Battel of *Hochstet*, that were forced to take Service under the Emperor, but could not find a way to desert while his Troops continu'd in *Italy*. There was also abundance of French among the D. of Savoy's Troops.

Troops, who having been made Prisoners at the Battel of *Turin*, and could not well come into *France*, tho' they had their Liberty, thought it best to take Service under him till they found a favourable Opportunity to return into *France*; therefore we are not to wonder at their deserting a Service which they entred into meerly because they could not do otherwise. These Deserters did unanimously report, that Provisions were very scarce in the Confederate Army; and they shew'd also some of their Loaves, which were no bigger than a Man's Fist, and also very black. We had advice the same day, that the Enemies Ships attempting to land some Cannon, the Sea was very tempestuous, so that two great Sloops were lost, with six heavy Cannon in each. Here I must add, that from the time the Enemy sat down before *Toulon*, all the General and Subaltern Officers in the Town, Entrenchments and Heights, put themselves in a condition of Defence every Night, and kept Watch, apprehending to be attack'd by Night; for they presum'd the Duke of *Savoy* would take that Method, in order to make useles, as much as possible, the great number of our Cannons, which very much daunted his Troops.

The 29th, the Allies commanded 3000 Men, under the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* and General *Zunjungen*, who were to support another

another Body of 3000 Men commanded by the Baron *de Rebeinder* and the Count *de Coningsek*, to attack the Hill of *S. Catharine*. They appear'd about 6 in the Morning, and marching by the top of the Hill of *Faron*, they attack'd the advanced Guard, which extended from the Fort that was begun at the Bastide of *Artigues* as far as *S. Catharines*. It consisted only of 1000 Men, which the Marquis *de Goesbriand* had posted there, meerly to keep the Enemies Approaches at a distance for some time. The Count *de Tesse*, Brigadier, commanded those Troops: But the Enemy, who were not informed at what Hour we used to relieve that Guard, arriv'd just at the time when we were relieving it; so that the Guard being doubled at that very moment, this Attempt cost the Enemy dear. The Conflict was sharp on both sides; but for all the Efforts the Confederates made, it was impossible to force this Post, and they were obliged to entrench themselves in little Valleys beyond the Bastide of *Madamoiselle Fournier la Garde*.

The Enemy being come to the Height of the Mountain from whence the Cannon of *St. Bernard's* Bastion fir'd upon them; our Generals thought it would come that day to a general Battel. Upon which they commanded out a great part of the Marine Guards



Guards who were posted in the Cover'd Ways.

We had placed four Brigades without the Line, among the Caper-Trees belonging to the Lieutenant *de Cuges*. The Guards-Marine were in the place of Arms, which is opposite to the Curtain betwixt *St. Ursula* and the Foundary. Every thing was prepared for Action, which 'twas reckon'd would be very sharp, since all useless Persons were order'd to leave the Ramparts; and what gave more reason to believe it, was, that *M. de Goesbriand* sent to pray *M. de Langeron* to send him to *St. Catharine* as many Cannon as he could, and order'd the Officer to tell him he would have time enough, for he did not believe they could engage in Battel in less than two Hours. Two of them were placed at Fort *Artigues*, and two at the Bastide of *M. le Florens*, which began to play at 3 of the Clock in the Afternoon. The Gunners were so expert, that they never miss'd those who came in view; and it was observ'd that every Cannon-shot kill'd 8 or 10 Men. In short, things were so dispos'd, as gave us ground to believe, that when the Day was at an end, the Action would be renewed to Morrow.

Nothing could exceed the Valour and Conduct that *M. de Goesbriand* shew'd during the Action, which lasted the whole Day.

**Day.** He very much commended the Count *de Tesse*, and wrote to the Marshal, his Father, *That he had behaved himself very gloriously in the Battel.* This Letter, which was handed about here, shew'd the Modesty of *M. de Guesbriand*, and that it was a pleasure to him to give every one their due according to Merit.

The Duke of *Savoy*, who soon after his arrival discover'd the great number of our Cannon, and was sensible they might daunt his Men, and kill abundance of them, thought the best way to prevent it, was to corrupt our Cannoneers; and for that end dispersed Papers, by which he promis'd considerable Rewards to such of them as would come over to him.

The vigorous Resistance our Troops made the 29th, obliged the Enemy in the Evening to take other Measures; and for that end they brought four small Pieces of Cannon, which they planted on a Platform above the Bastide of *Madamoiselle Fournier la Garde*. The next Day about Four in the Morning, the Enemy began the Attack they resolv'd on over Night, or rather continu'd that which they had begun the Day before. The Fire of the Musket and Cannon was terrible on both sides. The Enemy had 3000 Men more than last time, so that ours were oblig'd to give way to their Numbers; but our Grenadiers still kept firing as they retired

retired from the highest Post to the Camp of *St. Anne*.

An Hour after the Action began, our Troops abandon'd Fort *Antigues*, but nail'd up and throw over the Rock two Pieces of Cannon; they set fire also to their Powder, and retir'd insensibly and in good order to the Olive-Trees of *Mademoiselle de Franc*; the Branches of which they cut off. While these things pass'd, the Cannon of the Battery of *St. Gervais*, and those of the Bastions of *St. Bernard* and *St. Ursula*, made so great a Fire, that the Enemy, not being able to put themselves in Battel Array, were obliged to abandon the Height of *St. Catharine*; and giving back, after having lost many of their Men, they retired behind Fort *Antigues*, in the Valley beyond the Bastide of *M. Icard*; which gave our Troops an opportunity to make themselves Masters again of *St. Catharine*. But it was thought fit presently after to set fire to the Bastide of *M. Florence*, the Advocate, and to all the Olive-Trees, with Fascines and Pitch.

The Batteries of the Bastions of *St. Bernard*, *St. Ursula*, and *St. Gervais*, continu'd to make a terrible Fire upon the Enemy, while they fil'd off, and retir'd along the Mountain; so that all the Front of the Mountain was batter'd by our Cannon.

The

The North-East Wind having ceased that day, we understood by Signals agreed on, at five of the Enemies Ships appear'd. the same Day a Cannon burst in the *Tonnant* Man of War, which kill'd 6 Men, and wounded 18.

The Fire of the Fascines and Pitch not having that effect among the Olive-Trees which we expected from it, we order'd carpenters to go and cut them up by the roots; which was performed about Five of the Clock in the Evening, without the Enemies doing any thing to prevent it.

The 31st, the Gallies went out by Two of the Clock in the Morning, to return to *Marseilles*; but meeting with a very high sea, they were obliged to return some hours after.

Many People had embarked on Board them; and among others, M. *Gratien*, Captain of a Man of War; and M. *de Guent*, a Lieutenant. The first lost an eye, and had all his Face spoiled; and the second was sore wounded on the Back by the Splinters of an Iron Gun that burst in the Bastion of *St. Ursula*. This Accident, and that which happen'd on Board the *Tonnant* Man of War; caused us about Five in the Morning to begin at the new Chain to mount the Cannons with double Charge, which we continu'd till we had try'd all those mounted on the Walls.

Several

Several of the Enemies Ships appear'd the same Morning, at the Head of *Cape Sèper* ; but they presently tack'd about, the Winds having forc'd them to return to the *Isles of Hieres*. Deserters continu'd to come over in great Numbers, and they assur'd us, that the Duke of *Savoy* spake no more of the Siege, but only of throwing Bombs into the Ships, to set them on fire. These Deserters also told us, that *Revest* was plunder'd the Night before. They added, that the Village *de la Gard* was burnt, because no Person was found in it ; and the like was done to several Villages that the Inhabitants had abandon'd.

We perceived this Day, that the Duke of *Savoy* had chang'd his Camp, and that his Army lay encamped from the Bastide of *Visteur Martinien*, directly towards the *Derboussades* : We understood that this was occasion'd because the Allies thought they should not be so soon attack'd on the Heights, as in the Plain of *Brunet*, where they were before. This was the Opinion of all the Officers, who were accustomed to meet at the Governour's House.

We understood also that same Day, that some Barques belonging to a Squadron detached from the Fleet, had landed Troops, which plunder'd the Castle of *Bandole*, and the open Country. *M. de Barville*, Brigadier of Foot, was presently detach'd with  
four

four Companies of Granadiers, and fifty Dragoons on Horse-back from the Garrison, to charge those Plunderers, who reimbark'd with much Precipitation.

The same Day, *M. de Goesbriant* having advice, that a Body of the Enemies Infantry and Horse, was advanc'd as far as *Ardenne's*, he sent a Brigade of Infantry to reinforce the two Battalions of *Tierache*, that guarded the Pass of *St. Antony*, under *M. de Barville*, Brigadier, and *M. de Nisas*, who has since been made a Brigadier.

There being a great Calm the first of *August*, the Gallies return'd to *Marseilles*, according to the Resolution taken in a Council call'd on purpose, because we apprehended, that they must suffer much, if the Enemies threw Bombs among them, as there was great cause to fear they would. That same Day we put Water into the Holds of some Ships, but did not sink them, as they that were ignorant of Sea-Affairs, said very improperly, because they knew not the Importance of the Words they used. Those who commanded Water to be put in them, were sure they were in no danger, and that after the Siege, they might serve as well as before. Prince *Eugene* went out of the Camp with four Companies of Granadiers, to join Colonel *Pfefferkorn*, who was detach'd to view the Ground on the Enemies Right, and to see at the same time if they could not ap-  
F
proach

proach the other side of the Town. But when the *French* Generals perceived that more People came from that side, they re-inforc'd our Posts on the Heights, and sent some Troops to the Plain. The Enemy cast up a Line that Day on the Left of the Heights they were possessed of, and wrought hard on their Batteries. They erected two on the Sea-side, from which they design'd to fire upon the Town and two Ships, which fir'd continually upon them. About four a-clock in the Morning, the Enemies had planted two Pieces of Four upon the Height of *Artigues*, from which they shot four times upon the Posts we kept on the Height of *St. Catherine*; but they were soon dismounted by some Discharges of Cannon from the Bastion of *St. Bernard*; so that they fir'd no more that Day.

We saw the Enemies Ships all Day cruising about, and understood that nine of them having been at *Brucq* and *St. Nazaire*, surprised a Merchant-ship, which they carried off; but all the Men escap'd ashore. We had also on the Coast a Pink, which was burnt by her own Men. These nine Ships landed afterwards some Souldiers, which caused so great a Fear in the Village of the six Ovens, that those who had retired thither, return'd presently to *Toulon*, from whence we sent against the Enemy, a Detachment of Dragoons and Granadiers, which

which oblig'd them to reembark with great Precipitation.

We could not but admire the Dexterity of the Cannoniers, that were imploy'd in the Defense of *Toulon*, and the Works without, for they never miss'd any place we pointed out to them ; which charmed the General-Officers. *M. Dillon* gave five Crowns to a young Cannonier, who, after the Lieutenant had shew'd him some Horsemen beyond the Bastide of *M. le Fournier* : *Garde*, fir'd immediately among them, kill'd a great number, and put the rest to flight. The Enemy summon'd *M. de Grenoville*, Governour of the Fort of *St. Marret*, to surrender ; but he answer'd, That he had Ammunition and Provision for three Months, and when that time was expir'd, he would consider what he had to do. Deferters, who continued to come over in numbers, assur'd us, that the Bloody-Flux begun to rage in their Army.

Though the Enemies were Masters of the two greatest Heights of *St. Catherine*, we were still in possession of those of the Chapel, and of the Square-house, the Nearests of which to the Town, and the Fear of our Cannon, had hinder'd the Enemy from endeavouring to seize them hitherto ; but being necessary for lengthening their In-enchments, and Lines of Communication, as far as *la Malgue*, the Count de la Rocque,



hance, and in the Morning eightee  
ters arriv'd by the Gardens of M. di  
being cover'd by the *Egoutier*. The  
to the Advanc'd guard of Drago  
Horse-back, and said, the Enemy  
Provisions, and had been oblig'd  
wet Meal instead of Soup, to the Se  
that the Flux increas'd among the  
Day; that they had little Artillery,  
pected some from on board the  
which could not land enough, the  
Winds having always oblig'd them  
out at Sea.

That same Day we had Advice,  
Winds had drove them before St  
two Leagues from *Toulon*, wh

ers of the Intrenchments, 'twould be very difficult for them to succeed in their Design. And as they begun to despair of it upon their Arrival, when they saw themselves overpowered by those Troops, which they ought were at a great distance; they were almost confirm'd in the Belief of their Misappointment, when they understood that 2 Battalions from *Brabant*, were arriv'd at *Arns*, and that a Detachment of the Duke of *Noailles's* Army was expected in *Provence*, as well as the Troops which were in *Italy*, who made great Marches.

We need not wonder after this, if the present Situation they were in, made them work with a Diligence equal to their Concern.

The Enemies made us believe by their Movements, that they would encamp at *St. Catherine*, where we had an Advanc'd-guard: But our Troops having observed, that the Cannon of the Ramparts annoy'd them, the Guard return'd about 150 Paces from *M. de Cauvieres's* Caper-Garden, in order to draw them under the Fire of the Cannon. This Stratagem succeeded, so that they were expos'd to a Shower of Cannon-shot, which made great havock among 'em, and oblig'd them to retire with more speed than they came. Our Cannon and Bombs continued to annoy them equally on all sides.

We knew that Day by 200 Deserters the effect that our Notes in German, which we spread in the Enemies Camp had produced. These Notes imported, *That those who would desert, should be conducted whether they would, and might serve in Spair or in Flanders, as they thought fit, and should have two Crowns each, with Provisions on their Journey.*

One of our Cannon in the Bastion of St. Ursula burst, which kill'd a Child that was carrying Earth, and wounded in the Leg M. *Beaussier*, Captain of a Man of War. We perceived that the Inhabitants of *Toulon* grew better Soldiers every Day.

We discover'd on the 3d at break of Day, that the Enemy had cast up in the Night-time a great Entrenchment upon the Height of St. *Catharine*, from whence we retired the Evening before, as has been said, that by suffering them to advance, they might expose themselves to the Fire of our Ramparts. This Entrenchment was made so as to make us believe they resolv'd to fix upon that Height. There was a great number of Casks and Gabions placed in form of an Half-Moon, from St. *Catharine's* Chappel to the Bastide of *Cauvieres*. The Cannon of the Town, which play'd all day upon this Entrenchment, batter'd it so as the Enemy, who had not yet finish'd it, were obliged to give over. Our Cannon continu

tinu'd to fire so happily, and hit always so just in all places against which we pointed it, that the Walls of the Chappel of *St. Catharine*, and the other contiguous Buildings, were all broke down, so as a Man could not appear there without danger of his Life, which obliged the Enemy to hide themselves in the Valley which is beyond the Bastide of *Florens*, to avoid the Fire of our Cannon that annoy'd them so much, as we were told by 16 Deserters, who came to surrender themselves about two a clock to the advanced Guard. Our Bombardiers being no less dextrous than our Gunnners, did from time to time play some Bombs with wonderful exactness upon the Enemies Posts; and the Bombardiers on the Bastion of *St. Bernard* fir'd so many upon them, that they were every where annoy'd much by our Fire that Day. Tho' the Enemy did sometimes approach the Place, under covert of the Hills which encompass'd it, yet not being able to plant any Cannon but they were immediately dismounted, all their Works and Efforts were in vain.

We understood the same Day that Admiral *Shovel* would not come near the Road with the Ships, till the Duke of *Savoy* was Master of the Hills of *la Malgue* and Fort *St. Lewis*. Upon which we sent store of Ammunition and Provision thither, the bet-

14 Defenders who came to succour  
selves at the Castle of *St. Margaret*

There being a prodigious number  
non at *Toulon*, it was resolved, as  
we were inform'd that the Enemy  
towards the Place, to send part of  
Cannon to *Arles* ; and they were ac-  
ly put on board some Vessels ; but  
Winds having hindred those Vessels  
and they being afterwards stopp'd  
approach of the Enemies Ships, it  
solved to land them again, and  
them instead of our Iron Cannon,  
'twas thought they would do better  
several of the former having burst.

We continu'd to work with more d  
than hitherto, to terrass the Walls f

pear'd near *la Malgue*. About Eleven of the Clock a Defenter arriv'd, who told us the Duke of *Savoy* was in great danger of his Life by a Cannon-Ball which fell betwixt his Horse's Legs by Nine of the Clock that Morning, when the Duke came to *St. Catharines*.

That Day we saw a Squadron of the Enemies Ships at anchor beyond the Fort *S. Margaret*, without reach of Cannon.

Two *Duteb* Mariners who deserted, told *M. de Vauvray* that the Enemies Fleet consisted only of 36 Men of War, of which 11 were great Ships, and 4 were Bomb-Boats, the rest were only Vessels of Burden and small Craft. These Mariners did also assure us that the Fleet had landed 20 Pieces of Cannon at *Hieres*, which they suppos'd to be then arriv'd at the Army.

Tho' we had already a Company of Miners at *Toulon*, yet another arrived to our Assistance. Here 'tis fit to observe, that most of the Cover'd-Way of the Place was full of Mines, particularly the Places of Arms along the Palisado's, before the Curtains, and before the Point of the Bastions; so that the Enemy could not advance without exposing themselves to eminent Danger.

The Enemy having broke down the Dams of the Mills, thought to have reap'd great Advantage by it; but it was of little con-

sequence to *Toulon*, because of the great stores of Bisket and Meal in the Place, where there were also many Hand-Mills, and 30 Oil-Mills, which might have been made use of had not our Communication with *Marseilles* been open. In the beginning of this Day I spoke of the Works that the Enemy had cast up during the Night, and which we batter'd next Morning; but since 'twas likely that they might retake them the Night following, we resolved to demolish those Works by a Sally, which was made at Ten of the Clock at Night, by 6 Companies of Grenadiers from the Camp, and two from the Town, commanded by M. *Desfoyaux*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Forest*. The Enemy made so little Resistance, and our Detachment put their Works, their Workmen, and the Troops which sustain'd them, into so great Disorder, that they durst not have return'd thither that Night, had not the Fire of a Bomb from the Town upon *St. Catharine*, discover'd to them that our Troops were retir'd.

On this Occasion we had a Lieutenant of the Grenadiers or *Mirabeau*, and 4 Soldiers kill'd, and 3 wounded: The Enemy lost 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, and above 30 Soldiers; and fearing a like Misfortune next Day, they sent a Reinforcement of  
Troops


**Troops to support those who guarded the Entrenchments.**

On the 4th they cast up a Parallel-Line, or rather an Entrenchment, from the Square House of *St. Catharine* to the Bridge of *Egoutier*, to preserve their Communication with their Entrenchments and Batteries at *la Malgue*. The Bombs and Cannon continually gall'd their Workmen, which oblig'd them frequently to give over their Work; but they were obliged to renew it again by Soldiers who forced them to it Sword in Hand.

We discover'd also that the Enemy had erected three Batteries on the Height of *la Malgue*, one of 13 Pieces, another of 5, and a third of 6, against the Harbour and Town; and a fourth of 6 against Fort *St. Lewis*. To hinder the casting up of this Parallel Line, which made more progress in the Night than by Day, we resolv'd to send every Night a Guard of 300 Men from the Garison, within half Musket-shot, to make a continual Fire on them, and the Cannon and Bombs of the Rampart did the same. The Entrenchments of a third Camp at *St. Anne* were finish'd almost at the same time, and we pallisado'd them afterwards. We convey'd to the Bastion of *St. Bernard* a Mortar to throw Bombs of 500 Weight.

That





not being willing to let them pass, they took them for Plunderers, we ders to avoid this Inconveniency. Troops to *la Ciotat* and *Cassies*, join'd some to the Peasants who were the Coast as far as *Toulon*, and by Arms to exempt themselves from Contributions. They found them much the more engag'd to this, whether they paid Contributions or not were always equally ill treated.

The 4th at Night the Enemy confix themselves on the Right of the *la Malgue*, and the Cannon of the R fir'd without ceasing upon their upon which we also threw Bombs the whole Night.

great Numbers, That the Duke of Savoy had spread a Report in his Army, That there was a great Scarcity in Toulon; that the Place could not hold out above 15 Days, and promised his Soldiers, that he would give them leave to plunder it for three Days.

We understood also that Revelst was sackt and burnt, of which the Particulars follow. The Consuls of this Village seeing themselves every day a Prey to the Enemies Detachments, demanded a Safeguard, which was granted them by Prince Eugene, on paying 13 Livres a Day; but a French Party coming to this Place, and not finding the Safeguard established in form, they carried it off; which coming to the knowledge of this Prince, he went to Revelst, from whence he dispatched a Trumpet to Toulon, to complain of it. The Generals gave the same Answer they did before, and said, That the Safeguard was not regularly established: And being offended with this Answer, he immediately ordered Fire to be set to the Village.

Prince Eugene went from thence to Ardennes, where having found the Person who by M. de Vauvray's order had drown'd the Powder, and other Materials he could not carry off, he askt him abundance of Questions, to know if it was possible to recover and refine the Powder; and likewise askt him, by whose order he had done it? The Workman answer'd, That it was M. de Vauvray.

*Vauvray* who had sent him to drown the Powder and other Materials. The Prince was very much surprized when he heard that *M. de Vauvray* was in the Place, and could not forbear saying, *That it appear'd he was there indeed.*

According to the Report of Deserters, nothing was more uncertain than the number of the Ships of which the Enemies Fleet was composed. This Fleet landed 900 sick Men at *Hieres*, who were lodged near the Salt-pits; but the Marshes of the Place sending forth infectious Steams during the Heat, they did not much recover their Health. Their Land Troops continued likewise to suffer very much. The Grapes which the *Germans* eat every Day, and the Verjuice which they drank instead of Wine, encreased the Flux among 'em.

The Duke of *Savoy* having seized the Wine which belonged to the Farmer of the Prior's Tythes at *la Valette*, besides what was in the Cellars of particular Persons, this Wine was sold at a high enough rate; as was likewise the Oil which was taken from the Peasants.

The same Day two Pieces of Cannon which the Enemy had posted at the Chapel of *St. Catharine*, made continual Fire upon us; one of their Bullets fell into the Guard of Dragoons, near the Bastion of *St. Lazarus*, and dismounted a Dragoon,  
without

without wounding him. Some time afterwards a Child of 11 or 12 Years of Age, who was carrying Earth to the Redoubt, was killed by a Bullet from that Battery. The Miners continu'd to Mine the Places of Arms in the Cover'd-Ways, and to sink Bombs of 500 weight in the Glacis. We sent a Brigantine to carry Water to the Fort of *St. Catharine*, where they had only enough for nine Days in store. The Enemies Sloops endeavour'd to oppose them; but ours forced their Way, and opened a Passage to the Fort. A Man of War, on Board of which was the Commodore of the Blue Squadron, having advanced to sustain their Sloops, had his Mast shot down by the Cannon of the Fort. 'Tis scarce to be imagin'd how much those little Forts kept the Enemies Fleet in awe. VVe fir'd during the whole Night upon the Enemies Lines, and upon those Places where we had ground to believe they were raising Batteries.

The 6th in the Morning, we begun to demolish the Churches of the *Minims*, and of *St. Bernard*, in order to make Platforms for Batteries, in case the Enemy had dismounted those of the opposite Batteries. We did also raise Batteries along the Wall of the Marine, so as to fire even with the Surface of the Water. There was handed about in *Toulon*, a very fine Letter from  
M. de

tion of a Place of that Importance, assur'd them, he would give an thereof to the King, that his Majesty reward those who should distinguish themselves. He likewise exhorted the Go to make a stout Resistance, to husb Powder, and draw out the Siege in in order to oblige the Duke of Sa abandon his Enterprize. The Enemy'd on an Intrenchment toward St. *Lewis*, which they look'd upon Obstacle to the Approach of their We could not any more give assist Fort St. *Margaret*, our Commun with it being cut off by 20 Sloops, *tan*, and a *Caroline*. We understood

great deal of Intrepidity ; and after having viewed all, he fir'd his Piece, and left the Place for his Comerade to get up, who did the like. We saw them return the same way they came, though the Enemies fir'd 50 Musquets at them, by which neither of them was wounded. They told us, that there was neither Cannon nor Mortars in the Canal ; that the Enemy had only an Advance'd-Guard there. *M. de Tesse*, and *M. de Bezons*, arrived at seven in the Evening, with a small Retinue, and viewed the Camp of *St. Anne*. *M. de Vauvray* gave a *Lewis-d'or* to a Deserter, who assur'd us it was reported in the Enemies Army, that a considerable Force was marching to relieve *Toulon*, and that it was believed his Royal Highness could not continue above ten Days before the place. We had by this time establish'd at *Aix* and *Marseilles*, Routs for above 3000 Deserters.

This Night pass'd without Action on either side.

The 7th in the Morning, *M. de St. Pater*, accompanied by *M. de Lauziere*, an Engineer, went up to the Hill of *St. Catherine*, to view the Enemies Works ; they judg'd they had a design to attack the Bastion of *St. Bernard*, which oblig'd all the Officers who serv'd on the other Bastions and Curtains, to beg leave to serve by turns on this Bastion. We discover'd two of the Enemies Batteries,

Batteries, of seven Cannon each, whil upon a Redoubt, that we were within Pistol-shot of the Ditch. We mounted some of the Cannon of those Batteries, but the Remainder made a great Fire upon the *Tonnant* Man of because that Ship fir'd upon the back of the Intrenchments, and likewise on the Batteries from whence they fir'd upon her: the Enemies Cannon being small, and at great distance, they did not do much to the *Tonnant*, whereas she gall'd very much. Marshal *de Tesse* and *Bezons* went round all the Ramparts, and all the Posts with great Application gave orders accordingly. The Marshal who with 28 Battalions, and about 100 Squadrons, cover'd *Aix* and *Marseille* turn'd thither the same Night, and promised to come back speedily with such a considerable Body of Troops, as might put the place out of all Danger, and oblige the Duke of Savoy to abandon his Enterprize.

That same Day we put several Brass Cannon in the room of as many Iron Cannon which we drew off. One of the English Frigats having advanced too near *St. Margaret*, had his Mizen Mast cut down by a Cannon Bullet.

Some Peasants having stripped off their Arms, they were forbid to continue their *Practice*; and the Consuls of several

lages were ordered to take care to prevent it, on pain of being answerable for it. The Enemy having sent a great Party to *Signe*, 100 Dragoons and a Company of Grenadiers obliged them to retire, having first wounded and taken the Officer that commanded them, and two Grenadiers. The Enemy detach'd Colonel *Pfefferkorn* with 100 Horse to seek Forage in the Mountains, where he met regular Troops and Militia, who fir'd upon him. He took some Forage however, but the Peasants made so great a fire upon the Foragers, that many of them were kill'd, and obliged to quit their Forage. The Enemy being vex'd at their ill success, detach'd Colonel *St. Amour* with 100 Foot and 200 Horse, to order the Peasants to lay down their Arms, and return to their Habitations.

That same Day the Marshal *de Tesse* sent a Trumpet to the Duke of *Savoy* to propose an Exchange of Prisoners. The Trumpeter was received by the Enemy at *St. Catharine*, and a quarter of an Hour after, his horse returned to the Town without him, his Master, as we were afterwards inform'd, being kill'd by a discharge of the Cannon from the Town, which occasion'd *M. de Tesse* to send a Drum-Major to his Royal Highness with the same Message.



the Head of those Troops. But  
Morning we understood that that  
ment was only made to enable us to  
to repulse the Enemy, in case they  
ed to demolish the Earthen Redoubt  
the Bastion of the *Msnims*, which  
most compleated. During the Night  
*Grenonville* sallied from Fort St. A  
upon the Enemies Workmen; and  
having chased them from their W  
well as the Troops who supported  
he return'd with five Prisoners, with  
loss of one Man.

The 8th, about Four in the A  
the Enemy began to Fire from their  
which they had before St. *Magdalen*  
BATTERY being augmented with three

*Mongon*, who commanded her, gave us notice, that he would repair by Night any Damage which the Vessel had sustained by Day in her Rigging. We began to move her *St. Philip* Man of War, in order to bring her near the *Tonnant*, which was done next Morning. The Enemies Battery which fir'd on Fort *St. Louis* began to play with four Guns, 24 Pounders each, and did very much incommode the Tower. The Mortars and Cannon of the Bastion of the *Minims*, and of the Terrass on the Left of *la Ponche-Rimade*, continu'd to fire on the Enemies Batteries, which we hop'd to put to silence before Night.

The Battery of Fort *St. Louis*, which had only 4 Cannon 12 Pounders each, fir'd continually towards the Land; and *M. de Cauvieres*, Lieutenant of a Frigate, who had the charge of that Battery, resolv'd to venture his Life, as a mark of his Loyalty and Courage. The great Tower fired continually with two Field-Pieces, in favour of Fort *St. Louis*.

Having certain information that the Enemy had planted Cannon at Fort *Artigues*, the Governor of Fort *St. Anne* found himself obliged to take Precautions to hinder the effects of them. There was in the said Fort of *St. Anne* 16 Brass Guns, four of 'em being 24 Pounders, eight 18 Pounders, and four 8, all well cover'd with Gabions. A-  
bour

the *Tonnant* Man of, but missed most part ; nor was there cause to thing bur red hot Bullets, the Bo being capable to do her much . Several Bullets fell into the Town, w cased some disorder in the Quarte Minims, and a Bullet entred a H the side of *La Ponche-Rimade*, w kill'd a Woman and three Children ther Bullet broke through the Gate Office of the Classes, and hitting the Pavement, went as far as .the Gate of the Arsenal, where it was ta and found to weigh 27 Pound. Th ments of *Flanders* and *Gastinois* w of the Town, and encamped by the from the *Lesquin* Curtain to the Halls

the Guard in the Squares, and at the Quarters of the General-Officers; and next day we resolved to send two Marine-Battalions to *Seper*.

The Deserters who arrived that Day, assured us, that the Enemies Army was diminished above 6000 Men since their passing the *Var*. One of those Deserters having assured us, that the Duke of *Savoy* had sent a part of his Baggage, we put him in prison, and threatened to hang him if his advice proved false: But he was nothing daunted at those Threats, and assured us, that what he had said was true. The Enemies Fleet kept still off at Sea; and we were amazed to see that such little Forts could so long keep off this considerable Navy.

We had advice, that on the 6th and 7th there arrived at *Marfailles* 500 Mules laden with Meal, from the Magazines of *Mosque* and *Pertuis*; and that next Day they were to carry Ammunition-Bread to the Camp of *Gemenos*, where *M. Duche* *berthelot*, General of the Provisions, went on the 7th. *M. de Bonnevals Valet de Chambre*, with three Mule-Drivers, three Mules, and some Baggage, was taken by the Enemy.

The 9th, by Four in the Morning, the Enemies Artillery began to play from three different Parts. The Battery which was before

fore the Bastide of *la Magdalen*, called the Royal Battery, because began to play, fell down by a discharge of 12 Cannons. Two Days before it, the 6th, and 9th the Day after. The 2d, which little further advanced, and consisted of 12 Pieces, did the like. Those two fired on the *Tonnant* Man of War, in the Harbour, and a little upon the Walls. The third, of five Cannon, fired upon the fort of one of the Hills of *la Madeleine* Fort St. *Louis*.

We thought we discover'd that there were other Batteries upon which they were at Work, one of 20 Pieces on the Bastion of *Blancard*, and the other above Fort *Antigues*, toward St. Charles, which seem'd to consist of 12 Pieces. There was nothing to be heard but the discharge of Cannon and Mortars, fired continually upon the Enemy from six different places: And their Batteries very slowly towards the Evening made us believe that part, of the

great Tower, nor any of the rest. One of the Batteries fir'd some Guns into the Town, which kill'd a Woman, and shot off a Gunner's Leg.

That same Day 27 Deserters, who arrived all together arm'd *Cap-a-pie*, confirm'd the departure of the 500 Mules already mention'd, and told us the Duke of *Savoy* had cut down all the Wood from *la Maure* as far as *Cogoulin*; and that he order'd the Salt to be sold from his Camp as far as *Nice* at six Liards or a Penny *per* Pound; that he would have had his Horse to have landed, but the Confederates did not think fit they should; that the Marquis *de Sales* was kill'd by a Cannon Ball; that there were abundance of Sick and Wounded in the Confederate Army; that the Duke of *Savoy's* Hospital was behind *St. Catharine*, and that of the *Germans* at *Hieres*, where the Air was very bad, and that Forage grew scarce in their Camp.

M. *de Grenonville* sent that Morning to *Toulon* two Deserters and five Prisoners he had taken the Night before. There were several Letters to the Generals which confirm'd the March of the Troops under M. *de Tesse*, who being willing to refresh them at *Aix*, because he found them much fatigu'd, the Soldiers cry'd out aloud, *Let's march, let's march to Toulon*.

There was also a Letter from General himself, importing, That found so much Zeal and Forward in his Troops, that he hoped to a two Days sooner than he thought. He detached Count *Medavy* with Flying Camp, composed of six B<sup>n</sup> lions of Foot, two Regiments of g<sup>ns</sup>oons, and all his Horse, to take at *Seillons*, near *St. Maximin*, to commode and straighten the En<sup>y</sup> so as they might have no Forage.

The *Hussar* Officer, formerly tion'd to be taken, attempted a scape, upon which he was or to be more strictly guarded, and the Soldiers should fire upon him made a second Attempt.

The 9th at Night the Enemy endeavour'd to perfect their Parallel, and make Trenches behind their Batt<sup>n</sup> with Crochets to support them. employ'd Four Thousand Work who laboured as much as the from the Place and the Vessels w<sup>o</sup> permit them. We fir'd the Night twenty two Bombs of 500 w<sup>o</sup> beyond *St. Catharine*, into the  
G

Ground, where the Enemy were encamped. These Bombs made dreadful Havock there. The Cannon of the besieged continued likewise to fire upon all their Batteries, which could not hold out against them, their Gunners being gall'd by the Fire which came so thick upon them. However their Royal Battery made one discharge of 12 Pieces, so that Fort *Louis* continu'd quiet all Night.

The 10th, the *St. Philip* which was placed before the Morillon, near the place where the Cannons are tried, began to fire at Five of the Clock in the Morning, and held it all Day. Count *Betbune*, who commanded this Ship, hoisted upon her Poop and Beausprit the Flag of Command. M. *Tesse* arrived at *Mississy*, below *Toulon*, about Evening of the Clock in the Morning, with 18 Battalions and 3 Regiments of Dragoons, which he left at *Bosset*. He was accompanied by M. *Bezons, de Sailly*, and *Angervilliers*, Intendant of the Army.

The Troops newly arrived were to encamp between the Gate of *S. Anthony* and the Castle of *Mississy*, where M. *Tesse*



had fired one Gun; but a little  
both of 'em renewed the Fire of  
Artillery. M. *Tesse* sent two Bata-  
lions to the Entréenchments of the French  
in order to guard the Earthen Batts  
the Road from the Insults of the  
Galleys and other Ships which might  
approach'd them. The Enemies  
being obliged to go a great way  
for Forage; and being likewise  
much incommoded by our Troops  
they went in quest of it, the  
by Colonel S. *Amour*'s Advice, in-  
quainted them that their Cavalry  
had very much on this occasi-

and battered it with 9 Pieces of Cannon. We sent Troops thither, but they were obliged to return, and to sink two Sloops laden with Ammunition, but the Men saved themselves in the *Coraline*. The Passage to this Fort was blocked up by several of the Enemies Sloops; they continued obstinately to fire on the *Tonnant* Man of War, tho' their Ball did not hit once in twenty times. This Mistake was a great Advantage to the Besieged, because the Enemy lost much Time by it, and spent a great deal of Powder to no purpose.

The Sieur *Le Raud*, a Merchant, who perfectly well knew the Mountain of *Faron*, conducted thither by a secret way 500 Men, and brought them to the top of the Mountain. He told us at his return, that the Enemy was come again to *Ardennes*, and M. *Dillon* prepared to go and chase them from thence. Fort *St. Louis* continued to make a vigorous defence, and we were charm'd to see such a paultry Fort give the Enemy so much Trouble, whose Affairs would not be much advanced by taking it, since the Battery of *St.*

*Grignan*, whose continual care for the Welfare of the Province, was of use.

The 11th at Night, the Enemy pair'd their Royal Battery, which had been dismounted ; and they raised another of four Pieces, which began to fire at break of Day, and was pretty little on this side the Battery of *Lindalen* ; and their Battery with which they began to fire on Fort St. Placid in the Morning upon that. These Batteries continu'd to make a great Fire till four in the Afternoon when the Fire of the Besieged be-

re upon the *Tonnant* and *SP Philip* Men  
 War; but we were in no Appre-  
 sions about the Damage they could  
 hem. That Day we re-establiſh'd  
 Battery of the Friers, whether, as  
 been ſaid already, we ſent two  
 ine-Battalions the Evening before,  
 hom we added 600 *Swiſſers*. The  
 ny having landed ſome Men to take  
 eſh Water, thoſe Troops purſued  
 1, and took twenty of them. Fort  
*Lewis* continued ſtill to make a vi-  
 us defence, tho' 'twas continually  
 er'd by ſix Cannon. We ſent thi-  
 a Detachment of Granadiers to  
 the Garrifon. That Day we had  
 ft of Deferters from the Enemy,  
 h amounted to 4500 Men. A Par-  
 f 40 Foot, who had march'd as  
 as *Toucas*, beyond *Souliers*, and  
 ght off all that they found, return'd  
 a great many Horſe, beſides what  
 mounted themſelves. A Peaſant,  
 came from *Hieres* to *Toulon*, af-  
 us, that the Enemy had not yet  
 Mortars, and that along the Road  
 lay abundance of their Cannon  
 out Carriages.

That Day Marshal *Tesse* was in danger of his Life by a Cannon ball from *St Catharins*, which came very near him, as he went with the General Officers to view our Out-works. Several Companies of Dragoons and Foot, of Granadiers and Marines, filed off towards the Gate of *St. Lazarus* ; they marched that way to avoid being expos'd to the Enemies Cannon. Marshal *Tesse* read publicly a Letter from Prince *Eugene*, wherein that Prince thank'd him for the Care he had taken upon him, to provide him a Surtout, and upon the Marshal's acquainting him, that it would not be ready in a Month yet ; and desiring to know where he might send it him, Prince *Eugene* answered him, *that Men frequently projected what Providence did not approve*, alluding to the Siege of *Toulon*, that he had undertaken, but now began to dispair of the Success. Prince *Eugene* added, *That he could not tell the Marshal where he should be in a Month's time, but prayed him to send the Surtout to Turin.* The Prince's Letter concluded with these Words, *I am, with Submissi-*

*on; your most humble, and most obedient  
Servant.*

I ought to add to this Article, that four Loads of Ice were sent daily to *Valette*, for the Generals of the Enemy. Men of Sense, and such who have made constant Observations of what has been at all times practised among great Men, who have had the Command of Armies, and even by ordinary Generals, will not be surpriz'd at these Transactions, since there are abundance of Examples of Civility, which have pass'd between Generals, and Presents made to each other, at the same time that they are most eager in pursuing all measures to come to an Engagement. There is nothing more noble than the Carriage of Marshal *Villars* this Campagne, towards the Generals of the Enemies, tho' at the same time he has no ways favoured them, but on the contrary made them sensible of the Effects of his Valour. We may say that Marshal *Tesse* did the same upon this Occasion; the Account from whence I took what has been above-mentioned, adding, *He has never promised us any thing, but what he has performed.*

*formed; and yet takes all necessary cautions as occasion requires, and are fitting for an able General to take*

About four a clock in the Afternoon that same Day, M. *Bousquet* of the Captain of a Galliot, threw a Bomb to the Royal Battery of the Enfers which blew up their Powder.

In short, every one continued to perform his Duty extremely well, both at Toulon, and all the Posts without the City; and one can't sufficiently express the Satisfaction which M. *St. Pater* has as may be seen by the following Relation, taken out of a Letter written to Toulon. *I must needs say, with respect to M. S. Pater, that the King has a vigilant Officer of him; that he is continually in action Day and Night; that he is upon the Night-Guard; that he accompanies the Scouts; and in short, that he is constantly every where; and the Place intrusted with him, is in his Hands.*

The same Day, being the 1<sup>st</sup> of March, Marshal *Teffe* was informed by a Letter from the King, that the Dukes of *Gandy* and *Berry*, were to set out

25th of that Month, for *Provence*, in order to succour *Toulon*; and that the Marshal Duke of *Berwick*, was likewise to march into *Provence*. 'Tis impossible to express the Joy shewn by all the Troops, at the first hearing of this great News, and all *Provence* was wonderfully pleased at it: The Concern of the King in sending what was most dear to him, to the Relief of *Toulon*, and all *Provence*, seem'd to cause the Inhabitants to double their Zeal and Fidelity; and the Troops, who knew that the Prince who was coming to be at the Head of them, had been always victorious, and who were acquainted with his Courage, in as much as this Prince had always been expos'd to the most evident Dangers during the time of his laying siege to any place, which he never did without taking it; the Troops, I say, who knew the winning Behaviour of this Prince, whose Generosity was always great to those who deserv'd it, could not but testify the Joy which affected them before-hand, that they should soon be commanded by a Prince, whose Prudence and Regard for his  
Troops



Guard of the Garrison, and the Enemies were posted near the *Egoutier*, and the Vines that are near the Bastion of land.

The 13th, at four in the Morning Batteries began to fire again on both sides, and 'twas to be feared it would have lasted long time, if a great Rain, which fell six a-clock, had not oblig'd them to stop. Deserters which came to us that Day, reported, that Prince *Eugene* had moved the Camp with 5 or 6000 Men, in order to engage the Troops with Count *Alton*, which possessed the above-mentioned position, from whence he had constantly molested the Enemies, and besides the 1000 he had taken from them at first, had li

give over because of the Rain, which was less violent than in the Morning. A Captain who was at *Ardennes*, came over that Day with his whole Company. He assur'd us, that the Enemies Army was considerably weaken'd by Sickness, Death, and Desertion.

The South Wind, which blew very strong, obliged a Squadron of 7 of the Enemies Men of War, which was at anchor before *S. Margaret*, to put back, and one of those Ships being driven near the Battery of *St. Mandrier*, where, among others, there were 600 *Swissers*, they immediately took Arms, and their Eagerness to fight making them forget what they said, they cried out, *Let's go and take this Boat*; they afterwards advanced towards the Bank as far as they could, with the same eagerness to Fight; but the Cannon of the Ship obliged them to fall upon their Faces to save themselves. They were however in a little time deliver'd from their fear, for the Cannon of the Battery of *St. Mandrier* being pointed against the Ship, she veer'd off with all possible speed. A Detachment of Troops which was a *S. Nazaire* perceiving some Men to land from on board the Ships for fresh Water, which was hard for them to get, because all the Wells in those places were filled up, the Detachment fell upon them with so much success, that they killed ten of them on the spot, and forc'd the rest to return on board the Sloops, and in a little time after, the Ship set sail.

named them upon occasion. They first thought very necessary at *Toulon*, indeed they did very great service; the equipage contributed much to the Evolutions, and some of the Officers of the keys were very serviceable in Posts of tance. While these things passed, Persons were talking continually of whether they should run by staying at *Toulon* and at Court 'twas believed that the King would certainly be lost if they did not go to *Marseilles*, which occasion'd the King to desire that they might be preserved. He is oblig'd to observe, that tho' his Majesty discover'd a great fear of losing them, that he would have been very much grieved at it, yet he gave no Orders for their removal, but refer'd the determination of that

from thence, in case that after their departure it might have been thought they could have saved the Place, had they staid. Nothing could be more Wise and Judicious; for tho' the King's Knowledge in all Matters, which he has acquir'd by long Experience, might have prevail'd upon him to decide that matter, altho' at the same time he could have made a just Judgment as to what was to be done, this Prince, who does nothing without considering maturely, and without weighing the Reasons *pro* and *con* for what he is to determin, thought himself at too great a distance to give decisive Orders about it; and that those who were in the Place, having nearer views of things, might be better able to judge of it; and that besides, Incidents frequently happen, which oblige them to determination immediately; but being unknown to those who are at a distance, are more proper to be decided by those who are on the spot.

This being the posture of Affairs, with relation to the Galleys, it was at last resolved at *Toulon*, that they should return to *Marseilles* as soon as the Enemies Fleet came to the Isles of *Hieres*; and according to that Resolve they did return. But a little after their departure, all the Enemies motions discovered, that whethery they abandon'd *Toulon*, or push'd on the Siege, they were positively resolved to Bombard  
the

the Place, and that this Bombardment was unavoidable. This occasion'd great Debates concerning the Galleys ; and many were of opinion, that they would be of great use during the Bombardment, and perhaps might entirely prevent it, by hindring the Bomb Boats to advance, or taking them if they should. Abundance of things were said on this Subject ; but after it had been argu'd in publick, and that every one had given his Opinion in the Council held on purpose to determin it, it was agreed on to be very proper that the Galleys should return, that they might do considerable Service to all *Provence*, and particularly hinder *Toulon* from being bombarded, or perhaps burnt. Upon this the *M. de Tesse* wrote to the *Marquis de Roye*, who commanded 'em, *That the Gentlemen of the Marine were perswaded the Galleys might be very useful at Toulon, therefore he could not refuse to concur with them in demanding the Galleys, provided he had no Orders to the contrary.*

This Letter did very much perplex the Marquis, who earnestly desir'd to have staid at *Toulon*, where he might have distinguisht himself by that Zeal and Valour which is so customary to those of his Family. But he was at *Marseilles*, and the difficulty of sending back the Galleys to *Toulon* without exposing them, was very great. The Canal was block'd up by seven of the Enemies

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Men of War, and besides for 3 days there had been a sort of a Tempest, during which it was impossible for the Gallies to return to *Toulon*. This occasion'd the Marquis *de Roye* and *M. de la Pailleterie* to go thither and hold a new Council of War upon the Subject.

I said in the beginning of this Article, that *M. Arnoul* went to *Marseilles* because there was need of a Man of his Influence to succeed in an Affair the success of which was so doubtful. We have just now heard the reasons of it ; but it has not yet been taken notice of, that tho' *M. Arnoul's* Name was not mention'd before, in what I have writ concerning the Affair of *Toulon*, that he was nevertheless one of those who contributed most to the saving of the Place, and likewise of all *Provence*. He was the first who gave Memoirs of what was to be done, at such time as we did not know to which side the Allies would turn their Arms. He shew'd then that the first thing to be taken care of, was the safety of *Provence*, and of the City of *Toulon*, in order to prevent the Calamities with which they were threatned; and he likewise gave an account of all that was to be done for succeeding in what he propos'd. His Care was applauded, and his Memoirs so much approved, that the Ministers themselves advis'd him to show them to the King. His Majesty having consider'd them

'em with his usual Application, was presently satisfied that M. *Arnoul* had advised nothing but what was fit to be put in execution, and that his Ministers had made a very wise Judgment upon his Memoirs ; and accordingly when they began to take Measures for the Security of *Provence*, and particularly the City of *Toulon*, he was the first Man who was sent thither, to dispose all things according to the Orders he had receiv'd, or should receive from 'em afterwards, for they were assiduous to put all things in execution for the accomplishment of what was resolved on, so that we may say with justice, that M. *Arnoul* was the *Primum Mobile* of all that was done for the Safety of *Toulon* ; and he was actually the first who ordered Works to be cast up at the Post of *S. Anne*.

The great Rain which fell on the 13th at Night, hindred both sides from firing till the 14th at Five of the Clock in the Morning. The Enemies Artillery changed their Object at last, forbore firing upon the *Tonnant* and *S. Philip* Men of War, and turn'd all their Fury against the Town, and Batteries which defended it. Several Bullets fell into the Quarter of the *Minims*, which was in a little time abandon'd by most of the Inhabitants. The rest of the Town did also suffer much by them, yet there was only one Man killed as he was buying Ice, in that called the *Merchant-Street*. The Battery of 6 Cannon which

which fired on Fort St. Louis, silenced the few Cannon that defended it, but they could not do much hurt to the Foundation of the Fort, which was very well built, and could not be made to tumble. The Enemies movements gave us ground to think that they designed to take it by Scalade, which made M. Dillon, a Captain of a Regiment of *Vexin*, who commanded there, somewhat uneasy. There were 200 Men in it, armed with Scythes, Axes, Half-Pikes and Muskets, and who besides did not want the assistance of well experienced Grenadiers. All the Enemies Ships were at anchor between St. Margaret and the Isles of Hieres.

M. Tasse read publickly a Letter he had received from Count Medavy. The contents of it were, *That the Inhabitants of Provence were brave Men, and that he did not question, from the Resolution he saw in all the Peasants, but that the Duke of Savoy would suffer in his Retreat; that at Val, a small Village near Brignoles, the Peasants had entirely defeated a large Party of the Enemy.* Upon which M. Grignan said, *The People of Provence are very Courageous when they are well headed.*

I must relate one Action here concerning those Peasants, which was omitted in its proper place.

A hundred and fifty *Hussars* coming to the Village of *Meanne*, five Peasants alone, who  
were



were there, sustained their Efforts with extraordinary vigour, they killed 8 of them, and obliged the rest to retire; but those *Hussars* being enraged, that they were not only repulsed, but defeated by so small a Number, they returned with more, and having found no body in the Village, set fire to it.

M. *Niquet*, who being an Engineer, was frequently obliged to expose himself to the Cannon, and who till the 14th had the good fortune to escape any Wound, had reason to be perswaded that Day, that Engineers are never to think themselves safe, and that those whose Art obliges them almost continually to expose themselves, must dye soon or late, in the bed of Honour, which they don't abandon when Dangers are most threatning. A Cannon-Ball, which was aimed at him, and made himself believe that it would have kill'd him, fell so near, that it made several Stones rebound upon him, and tore one of the Sleeves of his Coat.

Marshal *Tesse* gathered together a great number of Fascines, which gave rise to several Speculations, and made us expect that some Attack was in Hand. At the same time our Men were perswaded the Duke of *Savoy* would not stay long before the Place, because his Army was considerably weakened every Day, and because that Prince knew  
very

very well, that Troops were marching from all Parts for the Relief of *Toulon*, and that the Presence of the Duke of *Burgundy*, and Duke of *Berry*, would make the Inhabitants of *Provence* redouble their Zeal, Valour, and Loyalty. Besides, we are assured, that tho' he should persist in continuing the Siege, which scarcely deserved that Name as yet, more of the time being hitherto spent in Cannonading rather than any thing else, he would meet with abundance of Difficulties, both Forage and Provisions being wanting; which might ruin his Army, if they continued any time before the Town. To this we may add, that from the 29th of *July* to the 14th of *August*, the Enemy had done nothing but cast up and compleated their Intrenchments, paralled Lines and Batteries, without having undertaken any thing with Vigour against the Camp or Town. Nor did we think it fit, during the time, to attempt any thing against them, because we expected the Marshal *de Tesse* with Troops; but when those Troops arrived, we began to make the necessary Dispositions to attack the Enemies briskly, in order to oblige them to a Retreat, towards which, we were of opinion, that an Attack to chase them from the Hill of *la Malgue*, or that of *St. Catherine*, would very much contribute. It appeared to be best, to attack that of *La Malgue*, because  
 most

most of their Batteries were there, and that we might nail up their Cannon, which would prevent a Bombardment ; but the Attack of the Hill of *St. Catharine* appear'd to be more easy and practicable ; so that it was resolved to attack that Hill and *Cross Fort*, which was accordingly done on the 15th

It is impossible to make Preparations for any great Enterprize, without the Enemy perceiving the Movements at least, which are made toward it. 'Tis true, they don't always discover upon what side the Storm will fall ; but it is always considerable when they know it is to come ; and then needs no more to put them on their Guard on all sides, where they may be attacked. This was the Cause, that on the 14th the Enemy made 3 *Prussian* Battalions to advance on their Left, besides the 4 which they had posted on the Right some Days before. There was a Report spread that Day in their Camp, that Colonel *Pfefferkorn* having gone too far to view our Troops, had fallen into an Ambush with two Officers and five *Hussars* ; and that he was seen to fall from his Horse, but they knew not certainly whether he was kill'd or taken Prisoner.

*The End of the First Part.*

## The Second Part.

**A**S soon as the Allies moved to enter *Provence*, and we began to make necessary Preparations to defend *Toulon*; the Common Opinion was, that if the Duke of *Savoy* arriv'd at the Place before *Marschal de Tesse* and his Troops, the Town would be oblig'd to open their Gates to him. And if on the contrary the French Troops arriv'd First, the Duke of *Savoy* must be oblig'd to retire and abandon his Enterprize. There was something of probability in all this, but it could not pass for a certainty, as having more of Presumption than reality in it. The *Marshal de Tesse* arriving first with his Troops might easily have hindered the Place's being taken without Opposition; but there were many other things necessary to hinder its being taken afterwards, when attack'd by Sea and Land by a Great Number of Potentates, in which we may say *England* and *Holland* were Prodigal of their Treasure, for carrying on an Enterprize, that was of the greatest Consequence to them, and the Success of which would have ruin'd a great part of the *French* Navy, and broke our Commerce in several Places; which was look'd upon by those Maritime Powers as an unexpressible Advantage for their Dominions, since by this means they should have had the Empire of the Sea.

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The thing having appear'd thus to our Court, there was a necessity of finding means to hinder a misfortune, which would have been so much the greater to *France*, that she must have suffer'd not only in her Naval Affairs, but also in those which respect the Land ; the loss of *Provence* might have drawn that of several other Provinces after it, which must have been of dangerous consequence, in the present conjuncture. In the mean time the Disease seemed at first almost incurable, and we saw little probability of helping it, because as it was not probable that the Affairs of *France*, which had flourish'd so long, could take such a turn as to make us believe *Toulon* should be besieged ; We had never endeavour'd to prevent what we thought could never happen. Thus *Toulon* tho' impregnable by Sea, was all open like a Village on the side of the Land ; there was therefore a necessity for giving Orders to divert a misfortune which appeared so much the more unavoidable, because there was need of much time to prepare what was necessary to prevent it, and the mischief was so pressing, that we might justly have thought there was no time left to avoid it ; and as time is not to be purchas'd, and all the Powers on Earth can't procure a thing that is not to be had ; the King might with very much reason have abandon'd *Toulon*, to put himself in a condition to defend the Neighbouring Provinces, and hinder the Enemies from penetrating further. But his Majesty carefully weighing an Affair of so Great Importance as the giving up of *Toulon*, and making Reflections on the Memoirs, which he ordered to be laid before him upon that Subject, and on the State of *Provence*, and relying upon the Zeal, Valor and Fidelity

Fidelity of the People of that Country, he thought himself oblig'd to think of Methods for relieving *Toulon*, in which he was perfectly well assist-ed by the Ministry both of Sea and Land, who did things incredible in Obedience to his Majesty.

The Orders they gave in *Provence* were punctually executed with much Readiness, Zeal, and Vigour; and hence it was that in a few Days, Fortifications seem'd to spring out of the Ground, and Armies to flie on Wings to the Relief of *Toulon*. Thus because every one discharg'd his Duty in a surprizing manner, and that the King's Orders were readily and perfectly put in Execution, *Toulon* became in little time capable of Defence.

From all these things it happen'd that on the 15th of *August*, we were in a Condition to insult those, who a little before thought we should not be able to make the least Resistance against them. I come now to the Particulars of what fell out on that Day.

Those who wrote the Relations, tho' they were in all the Actions which they give an account of, they could not be at the same time in all the Places where brave Men signalized themselves. Thus their Relations are always defective in something; besides, they are like Painters, who give different Descriptions of one and the same Action, some taking their View from the Prospect of one side, and some taking it from another. It is just the same with Subjects of Eloquence, which the Learned handle in a different manner, tho they have one and the same Matter to treat on. In the mean time, one improves some things that others have wholly omitted, either on purpose, or for want of Attention. I might, in order to

Relation out of several, which has prevail'd  
me to pick out three of them.

The first is by a Person of Note in *Toulon*  
was a Witness of all that pass'd, while the  
of *Savoy* lay before it, and continued whole  
and Nights in the highest Towers of the C  
well as upon its Ramparts, and was indeed  
Places where he could go without too muc  
posing himself to those Dangers which are  
times the Effects of such Curiosity. His l  
on, wherein Nature and Truth speak, oug  
to be less pleasant because written by on  
was no Soldier by Profession, tho' the Te  
Art are wanting in several Places where  
might have been expected, this perhap  
make the Truth more easy to be understo  
those who know nothing of Terms of War.

The Second is by one of the principal C

*The first Relation is thus ;*

‘ **A**S I walked yesternight at the Head of the  
 ‘ Camp towards the *Bastide* of Mr. de *Juge*,  
 ‘ I discovered all the Men of War at Anchor near  
 ‘ *Carquerane*, but without reach of the Cannon  
 ‘ of *St. Margaret*. In my return I met several De-  
 ‘ tachments marching privately, without beat of  
 ‘ Drum, and with white Badges in their Hats.  
 ‘ There needed no more to persuade me there  
 ‘ would be Action during the Night ; I returned  
 ‘ forthwith to the Church, where I found several  
 ‘ others who had made the same Remarks as I  
 ‘ did. About 10 a Clock we went up to the  
 ‘ Steeple ; Mr. *Darque*, Commissary of the Na-  
 ‘ vy, was one of us ; we continued there till 4  
 ‘ in the Morning without perceiving any Motion  
 ‘ on either side, but on a suddert we saw a  
 ‘ Rocket fir’d from the top of the Mountain, and  
 ‘ in a Moment after, a Second, and then a Third,  
 ‘ which were a Signal that our Troops who had  
 ‘ climb’d up the Hill under the Command of Mr,  
 ‘ *Heraud* the Merchant, made to a Detach-  
 ‘ ment that pass’d the Road in Sloops, and mar-  
 ‘ ched privately to *la Malgue* towards the Bastide  
 ‘ of Commissary *Aillet*.  
 ‘ We heard immediately a Volley of Muskets  
 ‘ from that Hill, which was only a Feint, to  
 ‘ make the Enemies believe we had a Design on  
 ‘ their Batteries, but our true Design was to chase  
 ‘ them from *St. Catherine*, and Fort *Artigues*, In  
 ‘ effect, the Detachment was no sooner come to  
 ‘ *Malgue*, but there began a terrible Fire from the  
 ‘ Trunks of Mr. *Garnier’s* Olive-Trees, to the  
 ‘ Mountain, and from the first Eminence to the  
 ‘ highest



• higheft of all, where our Men made their At-  
 • tack. The Order of Battel was thus. Our  
 • Army march'd in 3 Columns; the Right di-  
 • rectly to St. Catherine, commanded by Mr.  
 • de Goesbriant Lieutenant General, and Mr. de  
 • Broglie Brigadier. They had in order of Battel  
 • 10 Companies of Grenadiers, with all the Bri-  
 • gade of Broglie. The Left, which attack'd the  
 • Enemies Troops pofted on the Mountain, and  
 • towards the Point of Faren, was commanded by  
 • Mr. Dillon Lieutenant General, and Mr. de Villars  
 • Brigadier. They had 15 Companies of Gren-  
 • diers, and all the Brigade of Villars. The  
 • main Body which march'd againft the height of  
 • Artigues, and along the Mountain, among the  
 • the Vines of Mr. de la Cubiere, was command-  
 • ed by Mr. de Thoralba Lientenant General, and  
 • Mr. de Guerchois Brigadier, with 10 Compa-  
 • nies of Grenadiers, and all the Brigade of Guer-  
 • chois. The Enemy made but little refiftance a-  
 • gainft our Left. We furprized them, and they  
 • abandoned their Poft fo fuddenly, that our  
 • Men did not fire above ten Mufket Shot, the  
 • Enemy fo little expected it, that we took fome  
 • of their Soldiers afleep. The Center of the At-  
 • tack had a cheap Bargain enough of thofe who  
 • made Head againft them. Our Grenadiers  
 • drove the Enemies beyond Fort Artigues, the  
 • Attack was only Vigorous upon the Hill of St.  
 • Catherine, where the Enemies difputed their  
 • Ground Foot by Foot, the Mufquet Shot was  
 • like Hail, and lafted for an Hour or therea-  
 • bouts. I perceived their Motions very diftinct-  
 • ly. The Enemies having been push'd be-  
 • yond the piece of Florens, renewed their Charge  
 • with the utmoft Fury: We repulfed them  
 twice;

twice; we saw our white Colours planted from the Hill of *St. Catherine*, when all of a sudden, a great Body of Cavalry appeared in the Pass, which reached from the Bastide of *Blancard*, to that of *Mr. Brun*. This was the Duke of *Savoy* in Person who had rallied those that fled, and brought them to charge a third time. The Fire had been brisk enough before, but was redoubled on the coming up of that Prince: Yet the Courage of our Troops surmounted all those new Efforts, and our Grenadiers defeated those that made Head against them; I perceived all of a sudden that the firing of the Muskets ceased, and our Men putting their Bayonets in the mouth's of their Pieces, overthrew all they met, and push'd them a great way beyond the Bastide of *Blancard*.

'Tis true, the Cannon of the Town gave great Assistance to our Men, as did 6 Field-Pieces that one of our Battalions carried with them, and plaid from the Hill of *St. Catherine*.

Our Generals caused a Retreat to be sounded when our Grenadiers went to push on further; for they perceived the Enemies had a Design to engage us in general Action. This Retreat was very displeasing to our Grenadeers, who began to grow Warm, and in Contempt, threw Stones at the Enemy. We gained Time by this Defeat to demolish their Lines, and set Fire to their Works.

The Enemy lost on this Occasion above a 1000 Men, including the Wounded, we took up, those killed on the Spot, and the Prisoners. We reckon among the Dead the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, who had 3 Regiments which amounted to 6000 Men, the first of 3000 Foot, the se-

cond of 1500 Horse, and the third of as many Dragoons. The Colonel of his Infantry was made Prisoner, he is a fat Gentleman, of a good mien, whom I saw with the Magistrates of the Town, when he sent, with Permission of our Generals, a Drummer for Money to the Enemies Camp, because he promis'd 8 Pistoles to a Grenadier who took him Prisoner and gave him Quarter. I am just now told that he is let go upon his Parole, which he demanded when the Drummer inform'd him of the death of his Prince, for which he was so much griev'd, that he bit his Fingers. I do not know the Names of other Persons of Note who were slain, viz. Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels: We have in *la Charite* 60 of the Enemies wounded. On our side we had scarce 20 Soldiers slain and 60 wounded. Poor *Valette* the Soap Merchant was killed near St. Catherine by a Canon that the Enemies royal Battery discharged upon our Men as they pushed their Troops. This is the Effects of going beyond Command; several Deserters came over to us during the Action, and after it. The Enemies abandoned *Ardennes* a second time, being push'd by our Troops at St. Anthony; our Men abandoned the whole about 10 a Clock, after having been Masters of it from 6. We were a little surprized at that piece of Conduct, but the Reasons our Generals gave, were, that the Posts of St. Catherine and *Artigues* could not be kept by less than a Body of 4 or 5000 Men upon the Mountain, to whom it would have been very difficult to furnish Provisions. Besides tho' they had been more they might have been insulted by the point of *Faron*, whether the Enemy could march

arch in order of Battel as well as we. The Duke of Savoy was so fully convinced of this, that for the Action, tho' we abandon'd all the Posts we had re-taken from him, he has not yet thought to repossess them. However, we could not hinder their throwing of Bombs into the Town about 5 a Clock in the Evening, of which the first fell into a House in that called the *Preach-Street*, which was an ill Omen of what we were to expect the Night and Day following.

*The Second Relation.*

**M**onsieur *Dillon*, Lieutenant General with 8 Battalions and 12 Companies of Grenadiers, Six little Pieces of Cannon carried on mules, on the 14th in the Evening went up to the Mountain of *Toulon*, by a way between the two ones of the Second Camp of *St. Anne*. He had with him the Count *de Villars* Marshal Camp. *M. de Guerbou*, and another Brigadier. The Battalions of the Entrenched Camp of *St. Anne* went out of their Entrenchments at midnight, and advanc'd in three Columns to the foot of the Heights of *St. Catherine* where they stood, that on the Right, was commanded by *Archoly* Marechal de Camp, and *des Touches* Brigadier; that in the middle, which was the longest, by Messieurs *de Goesbriant* Lieutenant General, and *de Monforeau* Marshal de Camp; and the Third on the Left, which was nearest the Mountain by Count *de Tefse* Brigadier. The Marquis *de Broglie* commanded in the Center Companies of the Grenadiers of these Battalions. Those of the Marshals Camp came and placed themselves in a Line a little beyond the Entrenchments of *St. Anne* which were behind

' them, and having their Right at the Tow  
 ' their Left at the Mountain of *Toulon* to ma  
 ' the Attack. Five Battalions of the G  
 ' which were form'd into Two, with the Co  
 ' of the Marine Guards, and a Squadron c  
 ' goons of *Languedoc* on Horseback, drew  
 ' selves up in form of a Cross, upon the ri  
 ' the Marshal's Line. *M. de Cadrieux*, Bri  
 ' embark'd at Midnight, with six Compa  
 ' Grenadiers, and six Picquets of the G  
 ' to make a diversion on the side of *la M*  
 ' with Orders to nail up the Cannon of th  
 ' mics Batteries, if he found it easie to be  
 ' and if not, to return.

' This was the Order of their March, a  
 ' of the Attack follows. *Mr. Dillon*, at b  
 ' Day, march'd on the height of the *Mo*  
 ' of *Thoulon*, straight to the Cross of *Faren*  
 ' himself Master of it without much t  
 ' and presently gave the Signal agreed on.  
 ' three Columns which were at the Foot of  
 ' *therine*, observing the Signal, marche  
 ' from their Posts to the Intrenchment  
 ' chas'd the Enemies from 'em, after a  
 ' Fire. But the Action grew hot, and last  
 ' in the Line of Communication, betwe  
 ' Chappel of *St. Catherine*, and the Bridge  
 ' *goutier*. The Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, C  
 ' Commandant of those Intrenchments t

' Enemy in the Flank, who not being able to en-  
 ' dure the Fire of our Cannon and small Shot  
 ' they all gave way, and retir'd in Disorder, part  
 ' to *la Valette*, and part to the Bridge of *Egoutier*.  
 ' We follow'd them as far as the Bridge; but the  
 ' Fire of some of their Troops, which they had  
 ' on the other side of the Canal, oblig'd our Men  
 ' to return to *St. Catherine*. *Mr. de Barville*, Briga-  
 ' dier, and *Mr. de Nisas*, attack'd the Enemy on  
 ' the side of *St. Anthony*, in their Post of *Ardennes*,  
 ' and took 50 or 60 Prisoners.

' This is what pass'd on the 15th, during  
 ' which the Cannon of the Place made such a  
 ' prodigious Fire, as well as that from the *Ton-*  
 ' *nant* and *St. Philip*, Men of War, that it was  
 ' not in the power of the Enemy to rally 4 Men  
 ' together. They had a great many kill'd, and  
 ' we took many Prisoners; among others, Colo-  
 ' nel *Wertman* of *Saxe-Gotha*, and Colonel *Prasti-*  
 ' *gardi* a *Piedmontoise*, and several other Officers:  
 ' And tho' these Colonels told us since, that they  
 ' had notice of our Motions the Evening before,  
 ' by a Spy that came out of the Place, and by 2  
 ' French Deserters; 'tis certain that this Action  
 ' put their Army, and their Posts of *la Malgue*,  
 ' in so great a Disorder, that at first we were in  
 ' a Condition to undertake any thing against  
 ' them. But when they were a little recover'd  
 ' from their Surprize, they march'd from their  
 ' Camp of *Valette*, a Body of 3000 Men upon a  
 ' Hill, which cover'd their right, as it did their  
 ' general Quarter, and they advanc'd another Bo-  
 ' dy almost of the like number, to a little Moun-  
 ' tain in their Center, and they reinforc'd consi-  
 ' derably on their left, the Posts that maintain'd  
 ' their Batteries of *la Malgue*. These Motions  
 ' of

kept, the Marshal thought fit to make his T  
reire at Noon to their Camp, after he  
rais'd and burnt all the Intrenchments and  
bions of the Enemy, as well as their Ba  
rais'd for 18 pieces, against the Camp of St.  
We made use of the Utenfils they had left,  
retook the Cannon we had lost the 29th of  
last Month.

### *The Third Relation.*

THE Enemy had made several Batteries i  
the Heights of St. Catherine, and in a  
Intrenchment from those Heights to the M  
tain of *la Malgue*, to Cannonade and Bom  
our Camp and the Town. We resolv'd on  
14th to chase them from those Posts, and  
this end, we march'd in four Companies in  
following manner. Mr. de Dillon went on  
his Camp at one a Clock in the Morning,  
ing with him Messieurs *de Villars* and *le Guen*

march'd by the bottom of the Hill should begin  
 the Attack. Mr. *de Goesbriand*, who was to  
 lead the three Columns, disposed them thus,  
 the Count *de Tesse* with his Brigade, and some  
 Companies of Grenadiers added to them, made  
 the Attack on the left. Messieurs *de Monforeau* and  
*de Broglie* that of the middle, and Messieurs *de Ca-*  
*raccioli* and *Destouches* that of the right, with the  
 Brigade of Marines. Mr. *de Dillon* made his  
 Signals, and all the Columns march'd at the  
 same time. He chas'd the Enemy from the  
 Cross of *Faron*; the Count *de Tesse* having  
 march'd by the Vines, between the Crois  
 of *Faron* and *St. Catherine*, fell with his Brigade  
 upon a Camp of four Battalions, whom he en-  
 tirely defeated, and plunder'd their Camp. Our  
 Grenadiers have got all their Tents, a great  
 number of Night Gowns, Cloaths lac'd with  
 Gold, and Silver Plate. The middle Column,  
 and that of the right chas'd the Enemy from the  
 Fort of the Intrenchment, and the Chapel of  
*St. Catherine*, and took three of their Cannon;  
 the Attack on the right was sharp, because the  
 Enemy was protected by the Fire of their great  
 Intrenchment, but as soon as we turned two  
 pieces of Cannon upon them that we had ta-  
 ken from them, and four that Mr. *de Goesbriant*  
 had brought up, they could no longer resist,  
 but retir'd in great Disorder. We pursued them  
 close, the Slaughter was great, and the Soldiers  
 fell so furiously upon them, that the Marshal  
*de Tesse*, and Mr. *de Bezons*, had much ado to  
 recall the Troops and Colours which had ad-  
 vanc'd too far. The Enemies Generals appear'd,  
 and did all that was possible to draw up their  
 Army in order of Battel, and march toward us,  
 think-



' thinking there would be a general Action ; but  
 ' our Artillery was so well serv'd, and fir'd so  
 ' opportunely, that they could never draw up,  
 ' but were oblig'd to retire, after having seen  
 ' their Intrenchment ras'd, and their Batteries  
 ' burnt, together with their Gabions, Fascines,  
 ' Planks and Platforms. On another side, and  
 ' at the same time Messieurs *de Barville* and *de*  
 ' *Nisas* attack'd the Pass of *St. Anthony*, drove  
 ' the Enemy from that Pass, and from the Castle  
 ' of *Ardenne*, kill'd many of their Men, and  
 ' took 40 Prisoners, and as many Horses. Mr.  
 ' *de Cadrieux*, who was order'd to embark with  
 ' six Companies of Grenadiers, and six Piquets  
 ' landed on the left of their Army, and attack'd  
 ' the Mountain of *la Malgue* to give them a Di-  
 ' version : The Enemy was so much alarm'd on  
 ' that side, that they nail'd up four of their own  
 ' Cannon, and in a word, every thing succeeded  
 ' according to wish on all sides, without any o-  
 ' ther Loss on our part than 60 Men kill'd and  
 ' wounded, among whom there is no Officer of  
 ' Note. To speak modestly of the Enemies Loss,  
 ' they had above 1200 Men kill'd, wounded and  
 ' taken, among whom, there are abundance of  
 ' Officers of Consideration. The Prince of *Saxe-*  
 ' *Gotha* is reckon'd among the Slain. We have  
 ' several Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Ma-  
 ' jors among the Prisoners,

' This Surprise oblig'd them to stand in order  
 ' of Battel all Night on the 15th. We have no-  
 ' thing now to fear but some Bombs, which  
 ' 'twill be difficult for us to hinder. Deserters  
 ' continue to come over. Our Men are so full  
 ' of Courage, that had we but part of the Troops  
 ' which the King is sending us, the Enemy would  
 ' not

‘ not be able to make any long stay in *Pro-*  
‘ *vence.*

‘ Since this Check, the Enemy have not ap-  
‘ pear’d in any of the Posts or Places from whence  
‘ they were chac’d.

*I once thought to have put no more but three Rela-*  
*tions of the Action that happen’d the 15th of*  
*August, into this Book, but for several Reasons,*  
*I think my self oblig’d to add this which fol-*  
*lows.*

‘ **T**HE 15th, by break of Day, we attack’d the  
‘ Enemies upon the height of *St. Catherine,*  
‘ with as much Success as we could hope for;  
‘ we carried the Post with ease enough. The En-  
‘ my lost in this Action 1000 or 1200 Men, and  
‘ we are assur’d the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* was  
‘ kill’d there; we took about 100 Prisoners,  
‘ among whom there are two Colonels, and other  
‘ Officers. The Attack was manag’d thus; we  
‘ march’d in three Columns, that on the right  
‘ was compos’d of 6 Battalions of the Marine  
‘ Brigade, and of 10 Companies of Grenadiers,  
‘ commanded by *Mr. de Caraccioli*, *Marshal de Camp*,  
‘ and *Mr. de Touches* Brigadier; that in the Cen-  
‘ ter commanded by *Mr. de Monsereau*, was com-  
‘ pos’d of the Brigades of *Burgundy* and *Mirabeau*,  
‘ consisting of 8 Battalions, and 3 Companies of  
‘ Grenadiers; that on the left commanded by the  
‘ Count *de Tesse*, Brigadier, was compos’d of the  
‘ Brigade of *Tesse*, of 4 Battalions, with their  
‘ Grenadiers in the Front, and 2 other Compa-  
‘ nies of Grenadiers. There was a fourth Co-  
‘ lumn, which I had almost forgot to mention,  
‘ commanded by *Mr. Dillon*, compos’d of the  
‘ Bri-

Brigades of *Lyonnois* and *la Saare*, with their 8 Companies of Grenadiers, and 4 others which join'd them, with 100 Dragoons of the Regiment of *Languedoc* on Foot. The Count de *Villars* Lieutenant General, Mr. de *Rasfeto* Mareschal de Camp, and Mr. de *Sanscy* Brigadier. Mr. de *Guerchons* commanded the Grenadiers of this last Column, and march'd the Evening before by the Mountain which cover'd our Left, and took the way of *Crofs Faron*, where the Enemies had a Redoubt near the Village *la Vilette*. Mr. de *Dillon* was order'd to give the Signal for the Attack, when he came to *Crofs Faron* by 3 Rockets. Mr. de *Cadrieux* who commanded the Infantry in the place, was order'd to make a false Attack upon the height of *la Malgue*, with 6 Companies of Grenadiers and 6 Piquers. Each Column was followed by 200 Workmen and 10 Mules, loaden with Utenfils, Gabions and Fascines. The Signal being given, the Column in the Center begun the Action with great Vigour, and carried all that they attack'd. The Column on the right met with more Difficulty, because of the Enemies Parallel which had Walls, and where they held firm for above an Hour, but being attack'd in the Flank by a greater Force, they abandon'd it. Our Troops made then a greater Fire on those that fled, who were many in number, and our Men pursued them by throwing Stones at them; there the Enemies sustain'd the greatest Loss. On the Left they had 4 Battalions who were not intrench'd, they did not stand one Moment, but abandon'd their Camp and Baggage with 2 Brass Cannon, 8 Pounders each: We had all the Trouble that could be

' to retain our Soldiers who broke into the Enē-  
 ' mies intrenchments; things tending to a General  
 ' Action, the Enemies Generals were oblig'd to put  
 ' all their Troops under Arms to maintain their  
 ' General Quarter, and the Mountain upon which  
 ' they had their Batteries, which constantly fir'd  
 ' upon us; but their fear was so great that they  
 ' nail'd up part of their own Cannon. The Marechal's  
 ' design was to encamp on St. *Catherines* Hill, but  
 ' Mr. *Dillon* having told him that the Post of *Crofs*  
 ' *Faron* was too near the Enemies Army to be main-  
 ' tain'd with so few Troops, he order'd their Intrench-  
 ' ments to be destroy'd, together with a Battery on  
 ' which they design'd to plant 18 Cannon to Fire up-  
 ' on our Camp. His orders were exactly obey'd, and  
 ' about three in the Afternoon all our Men re-  
 ' turn'd to our Camp, 16 Battalions which came  
 ' with the Marechal, and form'd his Camp be-  
 ' hind ours, drew up in order of Battel in a second  
 ' Line, so near as to assist us, and furnish'd us  
 ' with their Companies of Grenadiers, that were  
 ' plac'd at the Head of our Columns. Mr. *de*  
 ' *Barville*, Brigadier, who was encamp'd in the  
 ' Valley of St. *Ansbony*, with the Brigade of  
 ' *Berry* of 4 Battalions, 2 of *Tierache*, and that  
 ' of *Boissiere*, commanded by Colonel *de Nizars*,  
 ' march'd on the 14<sup>th</sup> at Night, with 7 Batta-  
 ' lions towards the Enemy, who had a small  
 ' Camp of Horse and Foot near the Castle of  
 ' *Ardennes*, which we carried with great ease.  
 ' We took several Prisoners, and abundance of  
 ' Horse in this Camp. In these Actions we had  
 ' 150 Men kill'd and wounded, 2 Captains kill'd,  
 ' 7 wounded, 1 Lieutenant kill'd, and 9 wounded.  
 ' Mr. *de Chailan* a Captain of Grenadiers, had an  
 ' Arm broke.

*What*

*What follows is extracted from another Relation which I do not add here because- I would avoid Repetitions.*

‘ **MR du Metz** Colonel of the Regiment of *Vexin*, who was order’d to attack the Chappel of *St. Catherine*, march’d with 10 Companies of Grenadiers supported by his Regiment. He advanced to this Chappel without firing one Shot, and sustain’d a great Fire from the Enemy which lasted above a quarter of an Hour, but he made himself Master of the Chappel, and the Enemy retir’d to a little Intrenchment on the right of the Chappel; they consisted of 400 Grenadiers sustain’d by near 2000 Men who were in their Parallel: They defended this Intrenchment near 2 Hours and a Half, and made a great Fire on our Men; but the Colonel perceiving that their Fire slacken’d, he order’d his Men to put their Bagonets in the Mouths of their Muskets, and attack’d the Enemy in their Intrenchment, which he oblig’d them to abandon. His Regiment which sustain’d them did Wonders. He demolish’d part of their Intrenchments, and took in the Chappel 2 pieces of Brass Cannon with the Arms of *Savoy* upon them.

‘ In this Action *Mr. de Guerchois* commanded the Grenadiers of *Mr. Dillons* Attack; *Mr. de Vivier* commanded those of *Mr. de Thesse’s* Attack, and *Mr. Saucourt* commanded those of *Mr. de Broglies*.

*Here*

*Here are 2 other Extracts which deserve to be inserted.*

‘ **T**HE Marshal *de Tesse* appear’d every where  
 ‘ to give Orders during the whole time of  
 ‘ the Action, and the General Officers, whose turn  
 ‘ it was not to serve that day, assisted however ;  
 ‘ and the Count *de Grignan* particularly continu’d 6 Hours on Horseback.

*The other Extract is thus.*

‘ **T**HE Marines had also their share in the Action  
 ‘ of this Day. The Marquis *de Langeron*  
 ‘ having notice of what was to be done, did with  
 ‘ great diligence prepare 6 Sledges, on another  
 ‘ pretence, to serve for Carriages to Guns. Upon  
 ‘ which he mounted 6 Six Pounders with  
 ‘ Ammunition for 25 Discharges each, he order’d  
 ‘ them to be carried to the Hill of *St. Catherine’s*  
 ‘ Chappel by Mr. *de Court* Captain of a Man of  
 ‘ War, who had with him the Chevalier *de Gal-*  
 ‘ *lisset* Aid Major of the Marines, and 40 Cannon-  
 ‘ niers, and the first of those Sledges arriv’d there  
 ‘ almost as soon as the Troops. In their March,  
 ‘ they had 2 Mules kill’d. The other Cannon  
 ‘ arriv’d a little after and were of great use, for  
 ‘ the Enemies having stood firm behind a Wall  
 ‘ and their Intrenchments, the Fire of those Cannon  
 ‘ put them into disorder, and our Grenadiers  
 ‘ falling down upon the Enemy with their Bag-  
 ‘ nets in the Mouths of their Pieces, they kill’d  
 ‘ or wounded all that stood in their way, During this Action the Cannon and Mortars of the  
 ‘ Bastions and Courtains of *St. Bernard* and the  
 ‘ *Minims,*

*Minims*, and those of the *Tonnant* Man of War, which fir'd as thick as the Muskets, made so great a Fire upon the Enemies Battalions and Squadrons that appear'd, and also upon one of their Columns which gain'd *la Malgue*, as put them into such Disorder, that they could not again draw up. *Messieurs Imardon* Captain of a Frigate, *la Balme* a Lieutenant of Artillery, and *du Veuil* Ensign of a Man of War were kill'd or dy'd of their Wounds, with about 50 Cannoniers Mariners and Soldiers. *Messieurs de Gratien* Captain of a Man of War, the *Chevalier de Feuillant*, and *Michault* a Lieutenant, the *Chevalier de Gallifet* an Aid Major, and *Beaussier* an Ensign, were wounded, with about 100 Cannoniers, Mariners and Soldiers.

The Enemy vex'd to a have been beat from break of day till 3 in the Afternoon, being animated with a Spirit of revenge, attempted it thus. They begun in the Evening to throw Bombs into the Town from a Battery of Mortars which they had at the Bridge of *Egoutier*, and to play their Cannon against the Roofs of the Houses with more Fury than they had done before. This Bombardment lasted till midnight.

The 16 by 6 in the Morning they begun again to throw Bombs into the Town, which occasion'd great disorder. One of them fell into the Bishops Apartment and spoil'd all but the Place where he lay.

Fort St. *Margaret* which surrendered the Night before on Discretion for want of Water, which it was impossible to carry to them, because the Enemies Sloops guarded all the Passes, was evacuated in the Morning. I cannot justly say how many Men march'd out of it, bur 'tis certain the

Garrison

Garrison consisted of no more than 50 Marines, 30 of the Militia, and 40 Cannoniers. The Valour of Mr. *de Gremouville* who defended it with incredible Courage, considering his small Number of Men, prevail'd with the Enemy to restore him his Sword as soon as he came out of the Fort, and the Duke of *Savoy* not only commended him highly, but honour'd him to dine at his own Table.

While the Duke took this Fort merely for want of Water, 2000 of his Troops had but indifferent Success in another attempt, as follows,

They were sent to oblige the Town of *Draguignan* to pay the Contributions demanded of them, and in case of refusal to Sack and Burn the Town and the neighbouring Country. The Chevalier *de Miane* having Notice of the March of those Troops, and of their Orders, resolv'd to oppose the Execution of a design which would have been ruinous to the Country, since the Town was not able to pay the Sum demanded, but not having Force enough to oppose so many Troops push'd on with a desire of Plunder, and knowing the Barbarities committed in Military executions, he divided into 5 Platoons, 50 Dragoons and some Voluntier Peasants with whom he march'd in so good Order, and with so much Boldness, that the Enemy thinking he dar'd not to March toward them in that manner, except, he were follow'd by a greater Number, they decamp'd with Precipitation.

The Enemy continu'd to throw Bombs into *Toulon*, but with less damage than the Night before because they fir'd only from 2 Mortars.

The 17 in the Morning a Squadron of the Enemies Ships came nearer Fort *Lewis* than they had done



and going to the Foot of the Breach, forty Men might enter it in Front. He: *Mr. Dillon*, who told him that it would difficult to hold out 2 Days longer, yet liev'd he might defend it so long. In the time, the Pillar which supported the Vaulting much shatter'd, and part of the Vault fell down; *Mr. Dillon* thought it was not to sustain an Assault, especially having Orders from the *Marshall de Tesse* formerly, that he might retire from the Fort. His Garrison; however, he would do without consulting his Men, and calling a Council, it was agreed to abandon it; he immediately nail'd up all his Cannon, except 2 that were buried in the Ruins of the Dungeon. He gave Orders to set Fire to 100 Quintals of Powder that were left in the Fort, and retired his Garrison by Sea into our Intrenchment eleven at Night. The Gunner, who was ordered to blow up the Powder, fail'd in his

who knowing the Consequence of taking it, did all they could to make themselves Masters of it. Mr. *de Carviers de St. Philip*, Captain of a Fire-Ship, who plaid the Artillery from the Fort, would stay in it, though he was wounded, till the Garrison march'd out. Notwithstanding this small Success, the Enemies, who had been apprehensive for some time, that their Design on *Toulon* would miscarry, had begun some Days before to embark their Sick Men, their Equipage, Cannon; Mortars and Ammunition, and every thing that might be troublesome to them in their March. The Marshal *de Tesse*, as soon as he understood this, sent Mr. *Medavi* 2 Brigades of Foot, a 3d next Day, and the Regiments of Dragoons which were at *Bosset*, that he might be in a Condition to harass the Enemy in their Retreat; but the difficulty of the Ways hinder'd their joining him so soon as they should. The Marshal *de Tesse* did also send Mr. *de Montgeorges*, Marshal de Camp, just arriv'd from *Paris*, with a Regiment of Dragoons to *Antibes*.

The 19th in the Morning, the Enemies Fleet lay still at Anchor near *St. Margaret*, except two Vessels which lay near the Cape. As good Luck would have it, a cold Wind which blew hard, hinder'd the Bomb-Boats from coming  
C near,

trenchments, so that we were obliged to give over that Work, and could not renew it till the Night following. Enemies continued, during the Day, to bombard the Town, though but few. And their Cannon fir'd only by Intervals. They did also leave their Entrenchment in the Plain, which had a Communication with the Brook *Egoutier*, where they had only 3 Mortars. Deserters told us they had changed their Camp, their Rear toward the Sea, and their Front toward the Mountain. That Day we exchanged some Prisoners. The Adjutant told us, without confidence, what he said, and that the contrary appear'd too plain, that the Duke of Savoy had forbid firing upon the Town.

When we came to exchange Prisoners, we found we had 300 more than the Enemy, which we exchange'd with the like Number of *French* taken before *Turin*.

The Cannon of the Garrison fir'd with so much Success, by way of Reprisal, for the Damage done to the Town by the Bombs, that on the 19, there was no more than 7 Cannon on the Enemies Royal Battery, which fired only once in 2 Hours ; it was the same with their other Batteries, most of which had only 1 or 2 Cannon in a Condition to fire.

The *Peasants* told us that same Day, that the Enemy had re-embark'd 13 of their Cannon, and that part of their Horse were already march'd off. Deserters inform'd the same, which perswaded us more and more, that the Enemies actually design'd a Retreat.

The 19th at Night, they drew off the greatest part of their Cannon and Mortars, and embark'd them with the rest of their Sick and Wounded. In the mean time, they continued to throw Bombs from two Mortars, to make us believe they were not yet going off.

On the 20th they fir'd only with 1 Cannon from each of their Batteries, but their 2 Mortars fir'd without ceasing. We saw a thick Smoak towards *la Garde*, and

*de Brunet* in several places, and were informed by Deserters, that it proceeded from the Forage which the Duke had ordered to be set on fire. This was an evident Token that his Army would decamp forthwith.

Four Men of War lay at Anchor that Day towards the Head of the Cape, and the rest at *St. Margaret*, not daring to come near, because of our Battery at *St. Mandrier*, which fired even with the Water. We had also red hot Bullets in readiness to fire upon them, in case they came nearer, which they apprehended, and therefore kept at a Distance.

The Cannon of the *Garrison* redoubled their Fire with extream Fury at 5 in the Evening, which put the Enemy in great Fear, so that they run about on all Sides, to several of the Hills of *la Malgue*.

The Marshal *de Tesse*, with all the General Officers, went to the Height of *St. Catharine* and Fort *Artigues*, to view the Enemy ; and we understood at his Return, that their Camp was almost wholly deserted ; this put us out of all Doubt, that our Deliverance was at hand. We were also informed that same Day by Deserters, that the Enemies Army was in great Fear, because they were inform'd, that the whole Country had taken Arms to fall upon them in their Retreat, which made them

apprehend they should suffer much, and this increased the Desertion of their Troops.

There of their Battalions having appear'd in the Evening towards Fort *S. Louis* ; we fired some Cannon upon them from the great Tower, together with some Bombs, one of which fell into that Fort, and blew up most of their Powder, with some of their Men, and the rest retir'd with all possible haste ; 8 of our Men enter'd the Fort about half an hour after, and came back laden with the Spoils of the Slain. About 8 a Clock the Enemies threw 8 Bombs into the Town, which put the Inhabitants in great Fear, that they would continue their Bombardment all the Night, but they threw no more.

The high Wind which had lasted for some Days, and continued still on the 21<sup>st</sup>, hinder'd the Approach of the Fleet.

The great Wind that raged for some Days, and continued to blow the 23<sup>d</sup>, hinder'd the Approach of the Fleet. Having veer'd their Cables, they kept off at Sea, and a great part of their Ships had let down their Sail-yards. Fifty two of them lay at Anchor, between the Cape *Sepet*, and the Point of the Cape of the Isles of *Hieres*, by which means they stopped up the entrance into the Road.

Five Bomb-Vessels that were detached from the Fleet, lay in the Creek of Fort *Lewis*, to bomb the Town and the Harbour. The Bombardment began at Noon, but the Battery of *la Malgue*, commanded by *M. de Court*, which I mention'd before, obliged them to draw further off. Yet they still continued throwing their Bombs all the rest of the Day. Prince *Eugene*, who expected that a Bombardment by Sea, which they could never before bring to bear, would have a much better Effect than that by Land ; and that five Vessels throwing in their Bombs at the same time, would entirely destroy *Thoulon*, got upon an Eminence to see the Effects of the Bombs. But although the Fire which they made appear'd to him very great, yet he knew well enough that all the Mischief those Bombs could do, would not be sufficient to make them alter their Designs of breaking up the Siege in a few Days ; which being resolved upon anew, they blew up the Castle of *St. Margaret*, after they had carried every thing out of it. They likewise plundered Fort *St. Lewis*, and their Shallops were employed to carry off all they found there.

A Trooper, who came over to us well mounted and well armed, assur'd us, that the Enemy's Decampment was nearer ~~than~~ as we thought for, that 'twas apparent from

from all their Movements ; and that they continued to send off their Equipage, and all that they thought might be carried with them.

M. *Grenonville*, who was exchanged for a *German* Colonel, had before informed us of the same Thing ; besides, the Movements which they made towards this Decampment were so great, that 'twas scarce any longer to be doubted of. M. *Angervilleis* wrote to M. *Bret* the Intendant, that if the Duke of *Savoy* decamped, as it was likely he would, they should want 600 Mules to follow him, and desired him to get them ready.

Marshal *Tesse*, who observed all the Enemy's Motions very narrowly, and had already taken necessary Measures against the Departure of the Allies, continued the Night before to send off a Detachment to Count *Medavy*, which he might make use of on Occasion, as Opportunity requir'd.

The Enemies, designing to conceal their Decampment, which was to be the 21st at Night, thought they should succeed in it, by continuing the Bombardment all Night ; nor were they deceived in it. The Army, during this Bombardment, began their March in five Columns, and took the same Rout, by which they came to *Thoulon*.



The Bombardment which the Enemy made in the Night, occasion'd the Loss of the Ships, *Le Sage*, and *Le Fortune*, which were burnt. Having said something already concerning these Ships, I shall only add here, that they had been laid aside ten Years before by the Council, and judg'd unservicable ; so that the Loss of them was not looked upon as any thing considerable, or that deserv'd to be mention'd, any otherwise, than as an Instance of our good Fortune, since the Bombs which fell into them, might perhaps have done more Mischief, if they had fallen elsewhere. The Ship *Le Diamant*, which lay near them, received a little Damage ; but that was speedily prevented, and over almost as soon as begun.

'Tis not improper to add here, that the Bombardment by Sea, which began the 21st at Noon, continued to 5 a Clock next Morning, and that the Mortars carried 1800 Fathoms. It was the general Opinion of all, that the Battery erected upon one of the Heights of *La Malgue*, commanded by *M. de Court*, prevented the Bomb Vessels from firing any longer, they were so much incommoded by his Cannon.

There was found the 22d in the Enemies Camp after their Departure, as several

veral Letters imported, 13 pieces of Cannon, a great Quantity of Bullets, several Carriages, about 6000 Bombs and Grenadoes, Shovels, Pick-axes, and other Instruments for breaking the Ground; 40 Barrels of Powder and some Tents, which made us believe, they decamped with much Precipitation. The fresh Succours which were hourly expected at *Thoulon*, contributed not a little to their Decampment; and especially when the Generals of the Enemies considered, that every time the Besieged said they expected any Reinforcements, they always arrived on the Day appointed; besides, they knew, by the Care they had taken to get timely Information, that the new Supplies were just ready to appear before *Thoulon*; so that the Precipitation of their Decampment was nothing but what is usual, when an Army is under Apprehensions of being pursued by an approaching Enemy.

We were informed that Day, by Persons who gave a faithful Account, of the most secret Transactions which passed among the Enemies, that there had been a Difference between the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, the latter having said, in a sort of Fret and Passion, that if they had followed his Advice at first, they would not have been reduced to the Ne-

cessity of so shameful a Retreat, as they were about to make, at a time when all *Europe* was persuaded, and especially *England* and *Holland*, that *Thoulon* was upon the point of falling into the Hands of the Confederates, and that the Triumph had in a manner been already sung throughout their Dominions, thinking the Measures taken were so just, that they were sure of the Conquest of all *Provence*, before the Army had set one Foot in it; which ought in reason to have increased the Uneasiness of the Generals who had undertaken the Siege of *Tholon*, after so great an Assurance that the Place could not escape them. Prince *Eugene's* Proposal, was to put 10000 Men aboard the Fleet, and land them near *Thoulon*, with Orders to attack the *French* Troops before they could finish the Entrenchments they were casting up, and who being then but very few in Number, must needs have been put into Consternation, and by Consequence defeated, before they could recover themselves; and that they might afterwards have taken *Thoulon* on the side next *Marseilles*, and then marched farther into the Country, which must needs terrify all *Provence*, and greatly alarm the Neighbouring Provinces. This Advice, though seemingly very good, was, as  
good.

good Fortune would have it, not listen'd to or followed.

The Enemy after their Decampment, having marched with incredible Expedition the 21<sup>st</sup> all Night and next Day, arriv'd the 22<sup>d</sup> in the Evening at *Cuers*, from whence they continued their March with the like Precipitation the Day following.

Since their Fleet was no longer serviceable before *Toulon*, and must only have continued to suffer there to no Purpose, as it had frequently done, during the Siege, they sail'd the 23<sup>d</sup>, being of great Use to the Enemy in their March, who sent their Sick Aboard every Night, as we understood afterwards.

But we return to what was done by Land. I have said already, that Marshal *Tesse* perceiving, by all the Movements of the Enemy, and the Posture of their Affairs, that they would not continue much longer in their Camp, did all that could be expected, upon such an Occasion, from so vigilant and wary a General; and that he drew out several Detachments, in Proportion to the Remainder of his Forces; since, had he weakened himself too much, the Enemies, instead of breaking up the Siege, would have fell upon him. So that he was forced to act on this Occasion, with much Caution and Prudence.

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the Enemy, 'tis to be  
such kind of Decamp-  
Flights, are always  
made in the Night, and that when once  
the Baggage is all sent away, 'tis impos-  
sible for the Army that watches their Mo-  
tion to fall upon them presently, and to  
have all things in readiness which they  
want, in a Country where the other have  
time to leave nothing for their Sub-  
sistence. 'Tis impossible, I say, for the  
Army that marches off, with all due Pre-  
caution, and at a prefix'd time, to be pre-  
sently followed by an Army that endea-  
vors to attack them. But supposing it  
possible, when two Armies are in the  
open Field, tho' even there they may meet  
with invincible Difficulties; However,  
for once, I say, supposing this possible;  
the Case was not parallel in the Affair of  
Toulon. Marshal Tesse's Army was not in  
the open Field, nor encamped near that  
of the Duke of Savoy, but lay up and  
down in Intrenchments, in Hills and  
Dales, Forts and Ramparts; so that to  
have pursued the Duke of Savoy, all this  
Army must have come from their several  
Posts, put themselves in order, provided  
for their Subsistence, and entred upon their  
March, which would have requir'd a  
great deal of time. But suppose Marshal  
Tesse had attempted this, 'twould have been

*impossible to accomplish it* ; the greatest part of the Troops being come to *Thoulon*, in a hurry, and without Baggage, and after they were arrived, they could not have their Baggage and Horses in all the Posts I have mentioned. So that Marshal *Tesse* may be said to have done all that was possible for him to do, in the condition he was in at the time of the Enemies Decampment ; having before made several Detachments to harra's the Flanks of the Enemy, and cut off much of the Substance which they might have found in their March. And what is most surprising, after all I have said, is, that this General, notwithstanding so many Difficulties, or rather Impossibilities, took so just Measures, and acted with such Expedition, that altho the Enemies did not decamp before the 22d, he followed them the 23d, as may be seen by the following Narrative, taken from a Letter of one of the General Officers of the Army.

‘ The King’s Army not being in a condition to march, because their Equipage, which by reason of the scarcity of Provisions, was sent back to *Arles*, had not yet rejoined them ; Marshal *Tesse* took with him the Carabineers, the Brigade of *Lyonnois* who had their Equipages, and two Regiments of Dragoons. With these Troops he followed them as near

as

' as possible, arriving in their Camp  
 ' 7 or 8 Hours after they had left it. He  
 ' sent cross the Country the Marquis de  
 ' *Montgeorges*, with Messieurs *Hautefort* and  
 ' *Piezac*, and the Dragoons of *Hautefort*,  
 ' who threw themselves into *Antibes*, in  
 ' order to fall upon the Flank of the E-  
 ' nemy, and disturb them in their Retreat;  
 ' Count *Medavi* came to the Place of  
 ' Rendezvouz which the Marshal had ap-  
 ' pointed, that they might pursue the E-  
 ' nemy together; but they marching  
 ' Night and Day, the thing was no way  
 ' practicable. Messieurs *Dillon* and *Goes-*  
 ' *briand* followed the Marshal, with the  
 ' rest of the Troops that were in the In-  
 ' trenchments. The Peasants were every  
 ' where up in Arms, and very courageous,  
 ' insomuch that they cut off a great many  
 ' of the Enemy.

' It ought to be taken notice of that the  
 ' Enemies made their Retreat with incre-  
 ' dible Diligence, marching farther in one  
 ' Day than they had done in two at their  
 ' coming to *Thoulon*, and that they took  
 ' all necessary measures for this end, whilst  
 ' the Army under Marshal *Tesse* was in  
 ' want of many things, which could not  
 ' be avoided in their Circumstances, and  
 ' the Officers of the Grenadiers were on  
 ' Foot, their Horses not arriving till after  
 ' the Departure of the Troops, upon a  
 ' March.

March which could admit of no Delay.

While these things were a doing, the Chevalier *de Miane* was at *Draguignan*, with a small Detachment of Dragoons, and some of the Militia of Upper *Provence* which he commanded. He distinguished himself there, and made a large Body of the Enemy retire, which came to attack him.

*The following Narrative is a continuance of the Letter from the General Officer ; part of which we gave you before, and can't choose but be very diverting, since it contains a short, but exact Account of the March of the Allies as far as the Var.*

I Have informed you already, that the scarcity of Provisions had oblig'd Marshal *Tesse* to send away all the Baggage of his Army to *Arles*, so that when the Enemy begun to retire, he could only follow them with the Grenadiers, the Brigade of *Lionois*, and the Regiments of Dragoons of *Languedoc* ; the rest of the Dragoons being with Count *Medavi*, on the side of *St. Maximin* for the same reason, because they wanted Provisions ; infomuch that the Army was forced to wait for the return of their Equipage from *Arles*. The Officers, and even those



without stopping till they came to  
to gain that pass


2ly, That in Pursuance to this Re-  
they had made Preparation for their  
sistence *at the place they encamp'd*, w  
we were not in such a capacity t  
as they were. Our Provisions came  
ly from *Toulon*, till by degrees they  
brought still nearer to those Places  
Enemies had been Masters of three l  
before. From whence you will e  
perceive that the farther we went f  
*Toulon*, the more difficult it was fr  
to subsist, and that our March was  
dred for want of *necessaries*. To  
these Reasons I shall add one n  
not less material; which is the  
caution the Enemies took to l  
the Forrage and Spoil the Water is

' *Miane* at *Draguignan*, who had thrown  
 ' himself in there with 50 Dragoons, yet  
 ' the Enemy perceiving us at *their Heels*,  
 ' dared not stop to compel the City to pay  
 ' the Contributions they demanded. The  
 ' same thing hapned at *la Grace*; Mar-  
 ' shall *Tesse* when he came to *Draguignan*  
 ' ordered the Regiments of Dragoons of  
 ' *Vilgagnon*, and *Firmacon* to be refreshed  
 ' there, and to March forthwith, under  
 ' the command of the *Marquis* of *Sailly*,  
 ' and the Prince of *Robecq*, for *la Grace*,  
 ' where the Enemy were to incamp. They  
 ' were joined at the Bridge of *Tournon*, by  
 ' a Detachment of 400 Horse, under Mr.  
 ' *Courtade*, where they rested, having  
 ' marched 8 or 9 *Provence Leagues* that day.  
 ' They received Advice that Night from  
 ' the *Inhabitants* of *la Grace*, that the Enemy  
 ' were at their Gates and demanded Con-  
 ' tribution. They set forward by break of  
 ' day, and arrived at one side of *la Grace*,  
 ' while the Enemies on the other side were  
 ' preparing to force the Town upon refu-  
 ' sal to pay Contribution, but the Situati-  
 ' on of the place, and the Ground hindred  
 ' us from coming at the Enemy any other  
 ' way than by marching thro' the Town.  
 ' The latter seeing when our Troops arri-  
 ' ved, had time to retire and join their  
 ' main Army, which they did with much  
 ' Precipitation and without accomplishing  
 ' their

' their design. Marshal *Tesse* arrived the  
 ' same day at *la Grace* from *Draguignan*,  
 ' with the rest of his Forces ; the Enemies  
 ' on their part continued their March and  
 ' incamped at *S. Laurence* upon the Banks of  
 ' the *Var*, they evacuated in their way the  
 ' Post of *S. Paul*, and the same Night the  
 ' Van of their Army began to pass the *Var*.  
 ' The next Morning by break of day *we*  
 ' marched from *la Grace* to *Cagne* ; the  
 ' foremost of our Dragoons found the  
 ' Guards of the Enemy's Cavalry there,  
 ' whom they obliged to retire, but they  
 ' being supported by a large body among  
 ' the Olive Trees by the Sea side ; Marshal  
 ' *Tesse* thought it not proper to enter upon  
 ' any Action, till the rest of the Dragoons  
 ' and Grenadiers could come up, which  
 ' was so late, that they could think of no-  
 ' thing but incamping, there not being  
 ' day enough left to engage the Enemy.  
 ' We knew that all the Enemy's Army had  
 ' passed the *Var*, except the Rear-Guard,  
 ' which consisted of a 10000 Men, com-  
 ' manded by the Duke of *Savoy* himself.  
 ' All our small Army together amounted  
 ' not to above 7000 Men, for the Bata-  
 ' lions had not yet joined them. Howe-  
 ' ver this small body of Troops taking  
 ' Courage, and Mules being brought all  
 ' Night from *Antibes* and the Country  
 ' round, they marched towards the Ene-

' my by break of Day in hopes to fall up-  
 ' on their Rear-Guard as they passed the  
 ' *Var* ; but they found them on the other  
 ' side and the Bridges broken down. They  
 ' were informed at *S. Laurence* that at one  
 ' a Clock in the Morning the Duke of  
 ' *Savoy*, had caused his Rear-Guard to pass  
 ' the *Var* with so great Precipitation, that  
 ' part of the Troops and all their Equi-  
 ' pages marched through the Water, and  
 ' that the Duke himself, who had taken  
 ' the Precaution to set a strict Guard up-  
 ' on the Inhabitants of *S. Laurence*, lest a-  
 ' ny of them should give us Advice of their  
 ' Motions, had himself passed the *Var* at  
 ' midnight, and caused the Bridges to be  
 ' cut down in his Presence. The Enemies  
 ' being on the other side the *Var*, and  
 ' the Bridges cut down, there was no  
 ' thinking of following them any further,  
 ' nor was there any occasion for it, for  
 ' they retired with the same diligence out  
 ' of the Country of *Nice*. *Nice* submitted a-  
 ' gain to the King, and a Garrison of three  
 ' *Swiss* Batallions of *Castels* was sent thither.

Altho' this Narrative be compleat in  
 what the Officer who wrote it design-  
 ed to give an account of, yet many par-  
 ticulars may be added to it, which he did  
 not think proper to enter upon, that he  
 might not interrupt the Series of the Acti-  
 ons he determined to relate, and being



Readers minds with too many to  
to make them lose the Idea of a l  
endeavoured to express in a few  
and which was sufficient to take  
Thoughts. So that this Narrative  
prevent me from entring upon  
Particulars, many of which you  
and very curious ones in the f  
Part of this Treatise.

The Bishop of *Frejus* who had  
place and was gone for *Aix*, at  
the Duke of *Savoy* went from *Frej*  
March towards *Toulon*, understand  
this Prince, after the breaking up  
Siege; was to return by *Frejus*, a  
desirous upon several Accounts to  
at the time of his passing by it we

they would have done, and prevented the burning of several neighbouring Villages. This party entred the City two Hours after the Enemy had left it, and were received there with Great Acclamations, all the People crying out *Vive le Roy*.

While the Enemies were marching through *Provence* to regain the *Var*, the City of *la Grace* gave repeated Instances of their Zeal and Fidelity. 'Twas invested by 600 Horfe, whilst 2000 Men, dispers'd round about the Country, committed great Ravages there, and burnt the Houses. The Officer that commanded the 600 Horfe, demanded the Barrier of one of the Gates to be surrender'd to him. A Consul and a certain Gentleman, little vers'd in Military Affairs, thought themselves oblig'd to deliver up this Barrier; and the Condition they were in had so disturb'd them, and disorder'd their Minds, that they asked no bodies Advice. The People understanding what had pass'd, *seemed to be in Despair*, and railed at those Persons who had been so imprudent as to deliver up this Barrier. The Major of the Regiment of *Cambresis*, who was in the City; inveighed extreamly against the Persons, who, through Fear, had acted quite contrary to their Duty, without considering the Consequences of *such a Submission*; and to prevent the Enemies from getting any

Advantage by it, they presently began to throw up Entrenchments in the Streets, where they were resolv'd to defend themselves to the last Extremity, in case the Enemies should attempt to force the Gate of the City, since they had made themselves Masters of the Barrier. This happen'd upon the 28th of *August*, and they continued in Arms all that Night ; and the Résolution to make an obstinate Defence, was so general, that even the Women had determin'd to engage in defending the Place, in case of an Attack. They continued in this Posture till 2 a Clock in the Afternoon the next Day, when M. *Sailly* arriving with a considerable Detachment, obliged the Enemies to retire with great Disorder and Precipitation.

The People in other parts of *Provence*, acted with no less Vigour, where-ever they had Opportunity to signalize their Loyalty and Valour, and some of the Duke of *Savoy's* Troops engaging these faithful and zealous Subjects, were so briskly attacked by them, that they killed several of their Horse, and had the good Fortune to carry off a Standard, which they carried to Marshal *Tesse*, who, after he had promis'd to give the King an account of this Action, and what they had all along done for his Service, added likewise, that he would send this Standard  
 is Majesty: N

Although the great Number of particular Accounts of what the Enemies did, during their Stay in *Provence*, and one general Narrative of their Retreat, as far as the *Var*, may seem to have compleated this Work, that nothing farther can reasonably be desired concerning this unfortunate Enterprize of the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Losses sustained by the Allies this Campaign ; you will see however, by the following Account, [abundance of very nice Particulars, which, for the Reasons before-mention'd, could not fall within the Compass of the Narrative, that begins at the Decampment of the Duke of *Savoy* upon his Return, and reaches to his Arrival at the *Var*.

The first Halt which the Duke of *Savoy* made after his Decampment, was at *Frejus*, where this Prince arrived the 25th, having march'd all along with incredible Expedition. He was so fatigu'd with his hasty March, and his Troops were so tired, that 'twas impossible for him to continue it, without resting a Day ; so that he did not leave *Frejus* till the 27th, from which he marched to the Wood of *Lestrel*,

'Tis to be observ'd, that 'twas easier for him to pass through this Wood than  
People



People imagin'd, for several evident Reasons. *In the first place*, the Troops that were coming up with Marshal Tesse, were as yet at a great distance; besides, they were so fatigu'd, that they were not in a Condition to enter upon Action, provided they could have reach'd the Duke of Savoy; and they did not consist of above 7000 Men, the other Forces that took different Roads, not having joined the Marshal. We may add to these Reasons, that the Army under the Duke of Savoy had been reinforced, in order to pass through the Wood of *Lestrel*, with 6000 Men, which this Prince had caus'd to come from the *Var*, commanded by General *Regal*; so that the Army of the Allies was only harass'd in passing through this Wood, by 5 or 600 *Peasants*, who had taken up Arms and continued to molest them, and made some Slaughter among them. But the Enemies killed twenty of them, and took some others, whom they afterwards released again, causing Notice to be given at the same time through the Country, that unless these *Peasants* withdrew themselves, they would destroy all before them with Fire and Sword. So the Enemies having got through the Woods, which cost them so much Trouble, they arrived at the Camp of *Siane*, where they had encamped before at their entering into

Pro

*Provence*, and fixed their general Quarters at *Cagnes*.

We can't say too much, as to what was done by the Inhabitants of the small Town of *Auribeau*, in the Diocese of *La Grace*, to signalize their Zeal and Fidelity, both at the time the Allies entred *Provence*, and at their Return. At their coming in, they followed them near 4 Leagues, constantly crossing the Woods, where they killed upwards of 200 Men, who were dispersed here and there to plunder; and at their Return, having chosen a Leader, they went before to seize their *Scouts*, but being over-power'd by a great Number, were oblig'd to retire into their Town, which was advantageously situated upon a Hill. They were presently furrounded on all parts by above 3000 Men, who approached their Walls; whereupon the Vicar of the Place, who had formerly been serviceable, assembling all the Inhabitants, excited them again, rather a thousand times to lose their Lives, than to open their Gates; representing it as their Duty, above all things, to preserve and defend their Church; not being ignorant what Profanations had been committed by the Enemies in all Places through which they had pass'd; and besides that, if they found the Spoil of their Comrades, which they

D

had.

had by them in great quantity, they must expect no quarter. So they fastned up their Gates, and discharged their Fuses upon those who summoned them to open the Gates. The rest of the 3000 Men made some Movements to approach the Town; but the Situation of the Place putting them out of all hopes of Success, the Troops march'd down again, sending word to the Inhabitants, that they ought to escape for their Bravery. Who answered them, that if they were double the number they could not take the Place, and that they should pay dear for any Attempt they made. So the Enemies went off, which however they could not do without having upwards of 100 Men, either killed or wounded, and 15 taken Prisoners, the Inhabitants coming out upon them.

The Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugen* designing to reward some Regiments both of Cavalry and Infantry, at their abandoning *la Grace*, sent those Regiments thither, which amounted to above 6000 Men. They found the Gates shut at their Arrival, and the Inhabitants in Arms, awing the Ramparts, and resolved to defend themselves, knowing the Outrages committed by these Troops in all places where they came. Some Officers approached, to try if they could prevail with them by fair means

means, to open the Gates. One of them gave them three Pistoles, to send him out some Gloves and Liquors ; but not being able to persuade them to open the Gates, they put themselves into a posture to form an Attack. The City having no other Fortifications but one bare Wall ; Overtures were made for some new Contributions to preserve themselves from being attacked ; and they desired an account of their Demands, adding withal, that as to their coming into the City, the Men, Women, and the very Children, would rather lose a Thousand Lives, if they had them, than agree to it. Their Answer was this;

‘ We demand 20000 *Livres*, 10000 Bottles of *Vatte*, what Wine and Bread we shall have occasion for.

However, they daily approached the Walls, and the Inhabitants did not dare to fire upon them, because the Deputies of the City who were gone to carry the first Contributions, having been detained, were not yet returned. But see how Providence order’d the matter, which never fails them that trust in it. M. *Raqueneau* Commissary of War, at his departure from *Antibes*, having been at *Aix* to get Money to pay the Garrison, was to convey 12000 *Livres* from thence, but the High Road not being passable, he went over the Moun-

tains, and as he lost much time by going about, so neither did he know how Matters went, which obliged him when he came within two Leagues of *la Grace*, to send a Peasant thither, to enquire of the Consuls whether he might be secure there. The Peasant who arrived at the time that the Enemies were there, was immediately sent back with this Answer.

S I R,

‘ There is no Security for you here, for  
‘ we have between 6 and 7000 Men  
‘ round our Walls, who are endeavouring  
‘ to plunder us.

This Peasant was met by four Dragoons, belonging to a Detachment commanded by *M. de Saily*, which kept along with the Enemy ; for he was so weary that he had been forced to rest himself at the Bridge of *Tournon*, a League and a half from *la Grace* ; being brought before *M. Saily*, he presently shewed him the Letter that had been given him, which was unsealed. *M. Saily* understanding what had passed, order’d his Troops to mount presently, and marched to the Relief of *la Grace* ; and some Peasants who were upon the Hills, perceiving the Dust at a distance, went to know the meaning of it ; they perceived the white Badges, and retired towards the City, firing off several Fusces.

as a Signal to those who were upon the Steeples, who had likewise taken notice of the Dust. The Enemies presently apprehended it, and tho they had already made a Breach in the Wall, the Signals which were given them obliged them to retire with so great Precipitation, that some of them left their Arms behind them ; and the Officers lost their Money which they had given for Gloves and Liquors. So *M. Saily* enter'd the City amidst the Shoutings of the People, and their Acclamations of *Vive le Roy*. There were found between *la Grace* and the Foot of the Hill upon which 'tis built, above 400 Horse Shoes : so great was the Precipitation of their Retreat. And thus was the City *la Grace*, one of the richest in all *Provence*, by meer Chance preserv'd from being plundered.

Whilst these things were transacting, the Duke of *Savoy* began to file off from the Camp at *Siane*, to that at *Biot* and the *Var*. He marched from his Head Quarters at *Cannes* in the Night, that he might gain the High Road, not being able to do it in the Day, by reason of the Measures taken by *M. de la Motte*, who commanded in the Isle of *St. Margaret*, to dispute the Passage with the Allies, and who had posted eight Boats filled with Carabineers, among whom also there were some Fusileers with-

in Pistol shot of the Land, supported by the Artillery of the Place. The Enemies notwithstanding could not file off in the Night with such Expedition, but that some of the Brigades were still in the Defiles at five a Clock in the Morning, who were shot at and stopped by the Fire from the Boats, so that they were forced to betake themselves to the Mountains, *after* they had lost upwards of 100 Men. They were seen to fall down one upon another on the Hills, every Officer leading his Horse after him. This Disorder induced the Troops that were in the Boats to come ashore, to seize upon some Equipage which had fallen into the Ditches; and this they took out, with 15 Men, whom they carried into the Isle. Thirty Squadrons which made up the Enemies Rear-guard, endeavoured to pass, but were forced to return, and cross the inaccessible way of *Vallory*, which prevented their Arrival in the Camp of *Biot* at the time appointed. At *Biot* they pillaged the *Ghevalier de Birves* and plunder'd his House. He desired to see the Generals, being known to some of them, but they would not suffer him.

Upon the 29th of *August*, Marshal *Tell* arrived at *la Grace*, with all the Grenadiers and Carabineers of the Army, whilst *M. Montgeorges*, who had been order'd to throw

throw himself into *Antibes* with the *Dra-*  
*goons of Hautefort*, marched from thence  
 in Conjunction with some Troops com-  
 manded by the Marquis of *Caylus*, and  
 joined the *Marshal* with his Body of Forces  
 upon the 30th in the Morning. But all  
 these Troops were not sufficient to attack  
 the Enemy, the inequality of the Num-  
 ber was so great. The Duke of *Savoy*  
 made the Rear-Guard, and 66 Squadrons  
 continued drawn up in order of Battel all  
 the 30th and 31st, while their whole In-  
 fantry passed the *Var* without any Mole-  
 station, tho *Marshal Tesse* could scarce keep  
 back his Troops, which obliged him to  
 act with Discretion, and not approach so  
 near as he had done, that he might save  
 the Lives of a great number of honest Men,  
 who for certain could never have been  
 withheld, but would upon this occasion  
 have engaged the Enemies Army to no  
 purpose, since the greatest part of ours,  
 was more than 8 Leagues off. This is a  
 faithful Account of all that passed, and  
 they who read it, would have been con-  
 vinced of it, had they been present.

The Duke of *Savoy* arrived at the Camp  
 of *Nice* the 31st, from whence he depart-  
 ed the first of *September*, without plunder-  
 ing the City, as 'twas reported he would.  
 He had put two Battalions of Fusileers in-  
 to it, which were drawn out again upon



his Return. Count *Montgeorges* entred that Place the 2d, with the *French Forces*, and took Possession of all the Country, where he *now* commands.

While the Enemies were passing the *Var*, their Soldiers continued to desert, and upwards of 200 Men fled to *Antibes*, and into the Isle of *St. Margares*. They lost besides 150 Men by a very odd Accident. They were in a large Bark, and believing the Duke of *Savoy* to be still in *Provence*; the Bark landed at *Nice*, where the Men were seized, as also 400 Fusces that were in the Boat. The Enemies having repassed the *Var*, Count *Medevi* staid for some time at *Draguignan* with the Cavalry and part of the Infantry, *Marshal Tesse* at *la Grace* with the Grenadiers, *M. Dillon* prepared to march with 3 Brigades towards the Valley of *Barcelonetta*, and *M. Goesbriant* had 7 Brigades, which made in all 22 Battalions.

I must not forget that the Duke of *Savoy*, after he had passed the *Var*, and found himself in a condition to take Breath, having for several Days given himself no rest; but continued in constant Motion, under the Apprehension of the Difficulties his Army would meet with in this Passage: This Prince, I say, when he was got on the other side the River, began to slacken his March. He depended much when he

undertook this Enterprize, upon the Intelligence he had received, and believed that the Inhabitants of the *Cevennes* would make a great Diversion in his Favour, which would much contribute to damp the Spirits of the Inhabitants of *Provence*, and embarrass the *French*, who would be forced to divide their Troops. He held a Correspondence with *M. Grizoles*, a Merchant of *Nurjes*, before-mentioned, upon whom several Letters were found, which discover'd the Treachery, and among the rest, there was one from the Duke of *Savoy*, who informed him that he should be before *Thoulon* by the 22d of *July*, that he ought to take his Measures accordingly, and endeavour to keep his Promise. The Death of this Merchant, who was broke upon the Wheel, entirely put a stop to this Negotiation, which was to have caused a new Insurrection among the *Cevennes*; as likewise the Packs filled with Arms, which were taken at the Fair of *Beaucaire*.

While the Duke of *Savoy* continued his March towards his own Country, there was great Joy at *Thoulon* and the Places about it, and the Diligence us'd to repair many things which had been damaged by the Cannons and Bombs was incredible. Curiosity brought People from all the Neighbouring Parts to *Thoulon*, to congratulate

likewile the Curiosity to go to see  
and the Duke of *Savoy's* Camp, pre  
after the retreat of the Allies.

‘ My last Letter inform’d you  
‘ was at *Toulon* to see the condition  
‘ City after raizing the Siege. The  
‘ pany I was with being desirous to se  
‘ Duke of *Savoy's* Camp, we went  
‘ *Valette*, which is but a small League  
‘ the City. The Cavalry was enca  
‘ under the *Olive* Trees, and the Inf  
‘ in the Vineyards along the side of  
‘ *S. Margaret*, having their Quarte  
‘ *Pomaejan* and *Burnette*. The Cam  
‘ no considerable Intrenchment.  
‘ found a Company of *honest Fellows*  
‘ *Valette*, who had continued there a  
‘ while, by which means they had

Foot and 12000 Horse, all very fine  
 Troops ; that there were 16 Princes in  
 in the Camp, and 4 Envoys, viz. the  
 Emperor's, one from *England*, one from  
 Holland and one from the Arch Duke.  
 They had all their lodging at *la Valette*,  
 as also *M. de Fontana* Intendant of the  
 Army: These Princes mounted a Horse-  
 back once a Day, both Morning and Af-  
 ternoon, to make their Observations from  
 the Hills and over look the Workmen.  
 One or two of them commonly com-  
 manded the Forces every Day. The  
 rest of the Day they spent at Play and  
 other Diversions. Many of them went  
 frequently to Converse with the most  
 considerable Persons of the Place, assur-  
 ing them that the Duke of *Savoy* design-  
 ed to make himself Master of *Toulon* and  
 afterwards to March to *Marseilles* and *Aix*,  
 where he was to receive a Reinforce-  
 ment of 10000 Men. After which he  
 was to March to *Lions* ; this Prince ima-  
 gining that *Toulon* was unprovided of e-  
 very thing and that he could take it in 8  
 Days. He was surprized when he saw  
 so great a Fire and that it continued.  
 However he was still perswaded that he  
 should make himself Master of it. And  
 the taking *S. Catherines Hill*, which  
 was done soon after his Arrival, con-  
 firmed him in this Opinion, and great  
 re-

rejoicing were made upon it. Some-  
 time after the Marquess of *Sales* was kill-  
 ed at *S. Catharine* near the Duke's Person.  
 His Heart was embalmed and his Body  
 interred at *la Valette*. We had likewise  
 the following account from them. The  
 Prince of *Hesse Cassel* was not wounded  
 as Deserters reported. Sermons were  
 preached at his Quarters for those of his  
 Religion; the Duke of *Savoy* went sever-  
 al times to Mass at the Parish Church and  
 to the Minims, and received the Sacra-  
 ment almost every day. This Prince  
 had a very Fine Retinue, and Noble  
 Stables, his Table consisted of 18 Courses  
 and nicely served up; the other Princes  
 had not such Varieties.

The attacking *S. Catharines Hill* upon  
 the 15th of *August* by the Directions of  
 Marshal *Tesse*, put all the Enemies Army  
 into Disorder. The Duke of *Savoy* and  
 the other Princes thought their Enter-  
 prise spoiled. The Princes of *Sax Gotha*  
 and *Wirtemberg* commanded that day.  
 The Death of the former increased the  
 Consternation of the Enemies, and the  
 four Envoys immediately sent away their  
 Baggage. If we had been in a Condition  
 at that time to have detached 6000 Men  
 behind the Mountain by the Valley of  
*Ardunes* and *Reveit*, which Border upon  
*la Valette*, the Duke of *Savoy*, the Princes  
 and

and Envoys had been all surrounded  
 there and taken Prisoners, without be-  
 ing able to make any Resistance. The  
 Duke of Savoy, who had all along believ-  
 ed he should take *Tboulon*, from that time  
 began to despair of it, and to think of  
 nothing but a Retreat. After that he In-  
 trenched himself, and slept only in an  
 Armed Chair and in his Cloaths, till the  
 time of his departure; he caused his  
 Baggage to retire, which was two Days a  
 filing off; and Orders were sent to the  
 several Posts where his Troops lay to  
 join the Army upon its Decampment.  
 The Rear Guards commanded by the  
 Prince of *Hesse* decamped the 21 at Night.  
 the Body of the Prince of *Sax Gotha* was  
 embalm'd and sent on Board the Fleet,  
 and his Intrails interred at *la Valette*,  
 together with two *German* Colonels kil-  
 led in the same Attack. The dead Bo-  
 dies were left unburied. And they owned  
 that they lost upwards of 1200 Men that  
 day; a great part of which I my self  
 saw upon the Place.

The Bombardment of *Tboulon* serv'd on-  
 ly to conceal their Decampment; and  
 'twas managed by a part of the Forces  
 on Board the Ships, who afterwards  
 landed again under the Fort of *St. Mar-*  
*garet*; *Cavalier* chief of the *Camizars*  
 commands the *Hussars*, and the noted  
 Meissonie

' *Maiffonie de Souliers*, is with him. The  
 ' City of *Hieres* suffer'd no Damage, and  
 ' and paid but 70000 Livers Contribu-  
 ' tion. There was only a Garrison of  
 ' 150 *English* in this City, and a Present  
 ' of 100 *Lividors* was made to the Com-  
 ' mander, and 40 to the Major which  
 ' protected them from being plundered.  
 ' The Salt was not all carried away as  
 ' was said, and there is a Company which  
 ' guards the Salt-pits. *La Valette* was  
 ' plunder'd at the Departure of the Ar-  
 ' my, all its Bastides, as well as those a-  
 ' bout *Thoulon*, are ruined, and the Vines  
 ' spoil'd of their Grapes. They are en-  
 ' deavouring, at *Thoulon*, to weigh up the  
 ' King's Ships, and a great Number of  
 ' Workmen are sent thither to repair the  
 ' City. Besides the Villages of *Muy*, *Pa-*  
 ' *get* and *Roquebrune*, which the Duke of  
 ' *Savoy* caused to be burnt in his March,  
 ' we are informed, that some of the  
 ' Houses of *Cannes* have had the same  
 ' Fate, as also the *Bastides*; and that not  
 ' being satisfied with this, he ordered all  
 ' Straw to be spread abroad in the Vine-  
 ' yards, and Fire put to it. This Prince  
 ' enter'd *Provence* like a Lamb, and went  
 ' out of it like a Lyon.

The greater Credit ought to be given  
 to this Letter, since the Person who wrote  
 it,

it, saw the greatest part of what he relates, and had the rest from those who were capable of knowing the Truth of what they said.

Another Person who was at *La Valette* about the same time, was informed, that between the Duke of *Savoy's* Arrival and the Action, upon the 15th of *August*, they were very merry there ; that the Prince of *Wirtemberg* had brought with him 12 Hautboys, Bassoons, and other Musicians, who were maintained by him, and wore his Liveries ; and that he had been often heard to say, that he hoped shortly to give the Ladies at *Thoulon* a Ball with these Instruments ; but that from the time the Duke of *Savoy* began to foresee that his Enterprize would miscarry, and the Fear of being attacked in his Camp had obliged him to pass whole Nights in an Armed Chair, these Hautboys were never afterwards heard. And according to all Appearance, while the former were taking their Measures to return into *Italy*, these latter were contriving how to get to the Court of *France*. For 7 of them played before the whole Court at *Fountain-bleau*, before the King left that Place to return to *Versailles*, who said, that their Comrades could not follow them so far as *Fountain-bleau*, being left behind Sick, upon their entring into *France*.

After



After all had been quiet at *Thoulon* for about 10 or 12 Days, and they began to reap the Pleasure of their Tranquillity, which is always very grateful, after a great Calamity ; their Repose was again somewhat interrupted by the following News, which came in a Letter from *Marseilles*.

‘ We thought our selves yesterday entirely delivered, when about 7 a Clock in the Evening, a Courier arrived here from *Thoulon*, to inform us, that the Enemies Fleet appeared there, and that 40 Sail had been already discovered off Cape *Sepet*, passing by the Isle of *Porquerolles*, which makes us fear, lest they return again upon the Coast of *Provence*. We are apprehensive of their having Forces Aboard, those which were at *Thoulon* being all drawn off, except the 2 Battalions from *Flanders*, and none left upon the Coast. We have sent to assemble the Militia from all parts. ’Tis reported, that four Sail have appeared before *Crouzat*, so that we believe they will likewise visit us.

The Alarm lasted but a little while ; so that *Thoulon* began to have a second breathing time, and now they talked of gathering their Grapes ; though a few Days before, they

they did not believe that any Vines had been left about the City, from whence they could gather so much as one Grape. But their Fear was greater than the Damage; for there were several Vineyards left entire; if we may give Credit to the following Letter.

‘ The Enemies, at their decamping,  
 ‘ burnt some Houses; but the greatest  
 ‘ part of those who have Vineyards about  
 ‘ *Tboulon*, find some Grapes to gather, a  
 ‘ great many Vines being found, upon  
 ‘ viewing them, well stored with Grapes.  
 ‘ The Enemies perhaps spared those Vines  
 ‘ till the Grapes should be ripe; so that  
 ‘ ’twas upon their own account they took  
 ‘ care to preserve them; but the Precipitation  
 ‘ they were obliged to retire in,  
 ‘ would not suffer them to gather the  
 ‘ Grapes, nor damage the Vines.

Mr. *Arnaud*, the *Spanish* Consul at *Tboulon*, chose this time of Publick Rejoicing, when they found themselves entirely free from any further Apprehension of the Enemies, to give Publick Demonstrations of Joy, for the Birth of the Prince of *Asturias*, and the Entertainments which he made on this Occasion, lasted 3 Days: The Fire-works, which were extraordinary fine, were adapted to the Occasion; and

and upon all the Fronts of them, there were several Standards, with the Arms of *Spain*; and all Night long the Trumpets, Fifes and Drums plaid. M. *Arnaud's* House was all over illuminated; and in the middle of the Front, there was placed a magnificent Trophy of Arms, and four great Cryſtal Lanterns, upon which were ſeen the Arms of *Spain*, appearing at a great Diſtance, by reaſon of the Reflection from the Gold and the Lights. After the Fire-works were over, a great Supper was prepared, and a fine Ball, to which all Perſons of Note at *Thoulon* were invited.

While theſe Rejoicings were made for the Birth of a Prince, attended with ſuch happy Circumſtances, there muſt needs be a univerſal Joy among the Marine Officers at *Thoulon*, upon the account of what concerned them in particular, in contributing ſo much to the Preſervation of this important Place, a thing which had never been ſeen before, and perhaps may never in any Age be ſeen again, having happened among them; 240 Officers of their Body being nominated to defend different Poſts, during the Siege, and to be employed as General Officers, Colonels, Captains, and Subalterns, according to their Ranks aboard the Ships; who having all acquitted themſelves in  
their

their several Stations with great Bravery, there is no fear of giving too great Commendations to this Body, which has at all times appeared well qualified for whatever Service it has been put upon.

The Behaviour of the Gunners, upon this Occasion, surpasses all Imagination, and although a great Number was required to attend 500 Cannons, both by Land and Sea, yet they appeared like so many Persons pick'd out for the Defence of *Thoulon*. In so much that the King, desirous to shew how well he was satisfied with them, sent several Gold Medals to the chief of these Gunners, before the Siege was raised. I should never have done, if I undertook to speak of all that was performed by 3000 Men of the Marine Equipage. who bestirred themselves with incredible Zeal, Activity and Diligence. So that in a word, the Marines are a very useful Body, capable of doing great Service upon all Occasions.

As for the Ships, which the Marquis of *Langeron* had taken care to fill their Holds with Water, to prevent their being damaged by the Bombs, though 7 or 8 of the largest of them have been somewhat battered by the uneven Bottom of the Dock, yet they did not prevent their being still weighed up again, as the Water was pumped out of them. So that the  
Event

Event shews this Precaution of putting Water into them, to have been the Effect of the Prudence, Skill and Experience of those that order'd it; who, by this means have, for a small Charge, preserved the King's Ships.

All the Cities of *Provence*, and even Places of the least Consideration, having shewn much forwardness to discover their Fidelity and earnest Zeal for the Service of the King, on the Approach of the Duke of *Savoy*, I can't but mention the City of *Arles*, as I have done several others; this City having no less signaliz'd it self, at a juncture, which put all *Provence* upon the Tryal of its Loyalty, than any of those already spoken of.

The Duke of *Savoy* having pass'd the *Var*, Count *Bezons* went presently to *Arles*, where he took a view of all its Ramparts, observed its Outworks, and diligently remarked what Places were strong and what weak; for 'twas never looked upon as a place of strength, tho' it be one of the most ancient Cities in the World. The Rampart is ancient and the *Walls* entire, for the most part well terrass'd, *flanked* with Towers, some good and others bad, and encompass'd about with a Fossebray, which goes round the Rampart. The Count *de Bezons*, after he had survey'd it in

all Parts, left an Account with Messieurs *Montfort, Pilliei, Richard* and *Feiras*, the four Consuls of this City, of the Repairs necessary to be made in those large Walls, at the Foot of which runs the River *Rbosne*; about a third part of the length of the City all along the River side without the Walls there is a Key Built ; in the middle of the Key there is a Bridge of Boats, so happily situated that it is secure against all Winds, which are oftentimes very violent in this Country. The Inhabitants were no sooner informed of the Intentions of Count *Bezons*, Lieut. General of the Kings Forces and Commander upon the *Rbosne*, but they were all forward to execute the Orders he had left them at his Departure ; and in less than a fortnight the Rampart was repaired, some of the Gates shut up, and others fortified by Works, capable to endure a *considerable Attack*, which was all that could be expected from a City unable to hold out against a Formal Siege. The Care and Vigilance of the Consuls did not stop here, who after they had used their utmost diligence to get together all the Arms they could find, both within and without the City, could procure no more than what were sufficient to Arm upwards of 200 Men. There were notwithstanding a great many more in the place ; but the Gentry and Citizens too, chose rather to keep

keep their Fufees, than part with them, that they might Mount the Ramparts themselves, in case they should be forced to stand upon their Defence. And Count *Bezons* having in a very particular manner recommend it to the Consuls to provide themselves with Arms, they sent by Port to *Lions*, from whence in 8 Days time were brought them 1500 Fufees, which their Deputies had bought there. The Inhabitants were so very eager to have them, that they were ready to take them ty Force, which shewed how well they were disposed for their Duty.

While these Arms were coming from *Lions*, the Consuls were busied in choosing Officers, and raising Soldiers, and they made up Four Battlions each consisting of 400 Men. Many of these Officers, who had all been in the Service, were Gentlemen. The First Battilion was commanded by *M. Ayguieres*, formerly Lieut. Colonel of the Regiment of *Flanders*, the Second by *M. Leotand* an old Captain of the *Royal Regiment*, the Third by *M. Monblan*, who had been Captain of the Regiment of *Provence*, and the fourth by *M. Beaumont* an ancient Captain and Major of the Regiment of *Languedoc*, being all Four Men of *Quality*. The Major of this Body, consisting of 1600 Men, without taking in the  
Officers

Officers, was M. *Montfort*, Son to the first Consul, formerly Lieutenant of the King's Regiment. They placed Guards at the Gates, and to ease the Tradersmen the Gentleman and principal Citizens were willing likewise to Mount the Guard. There was, besides these 4 Battalions, a Company of 120 Citizens, Men of Figure, commanded by M. *Raillon* Captain Major in ordinary of the City, who is chose every Year; to this Company was committed the keeping of one of the principal Gates of the City.

The Consuls, while busied about this Affair, and getting Arms for these Battalions, received orders from Count *Grignon*, Lieut. General of the Kings Forces and Commander in *Provence*, to provide Lodgings for, and furnish with Forrage and other Necessaries all the Equipages of the Troops and General Officers, who were sent to the assistance of *Toulon*. The Equipages amounted to upwards of 3000 Horse, and almost as many Servants, who were all provided with Forrage by the Corporation, with so great Order, that there was no Room for Complaints; Count *Grignon*, who was at *Toulon*, no sooner understood the Duke of *Savoy's* design of raising the Siege and retreating, but he sent a Courier express to the Consuls of *Arles* to acquaint them with it.

About



About 8 Days after the Siege of *Toulon* had been raised and the Enemies Fleet sailed from thence, four of their great Ships were discovered off the Mouth of the *Rhofne*. Near the entrance into the River stands a Tower called *S. Geneet's-tower*, Built by the Inhabitants of *Arles* for the Benefit of the Vessels that come in and go out of the River, and to shelter such as are drove thither by Strefs of Weather. The Consuls of *Arles* sent a Guard to this Place; the Soldiers saw, as soon as day light appeared, that these four Ships lay a cross the Mouth of the *Rhofne*, and approached so near, that if the Weather had not been calm at that time, they would have run a danger of being cast away; for this is a more dangerous Place than the Gulph of *Lions*. However they took the advantage of the Weather, and advancing lay at Anchor in a place where no Ship ever before had ventured to Anchor, from whence they sent their long Boats up the *Rhofne*, where lay 4 or 5 Barks laden with Corn and other Provisions for *Marseilles*. The long Boats presently seized 4 of them, and at the same time alarmed all the Country thereabouts, which is inhabited only by *Fishermen* and *Shepherds*. The Pilots, who are maintained by the Corporation of *Arles* to sound the Passage call'd *le Gray*, lying between the *Rhofne* and the Sea, ran to the City

City of *Arles* to give an Account of what had happened. They were affraid that in case their Ships or their Boats should land any Men, they would Plunder the Country and Burn the Bastides, of which there is a very great quantity in this part, but not so much as one Villages *M. Montfort*, the first Consuls went in all hast thither, to see how matters were, and in the mean time *M. Saxi* who commanded in the City and the other Consuls who commanded with him, ordered Boats to be got ready, and embarked 600 armed Men with between 50 and 60 Officers and Gentlemen, for the greater Branch of the *Rhone*, and about 400 for the lesser, to go for *Maries* a small City which Count *Grignan* had committed to the Protection of the Consuls of *Arles*, who were to send Succours to it as there should be Occasion. *M. Montfort* went away the next Morning by break of Day.

I have had no Account of the Particulars of what happened after his departure; but have only been informed that his Voyage proved successful, and that the Enemies retired.

'Tis observable from what has been said, that the Gentlemen of *Arles* were extream diligent to put themselves in a Condition to Act, sparing nothing upon this Occasion, thro' their great Zeal, but doing e-  
E
very

very thing which might be any ways serviceable for the Preservation of *Provence*; but likewise entred upon Action, in as much as they sent off Barks with more than 1000 Men, including the Officers to drive the Enemies Ships from the Coast, who otherwise might have landed, as we observ'd before, which lets us see how careful they were in every thing that might either concern *Provence* in particular, or the service of the State in General.

Altho' I have already spoke of all that was done by the City of *Aix* at so critical a juncture, the consequences of which have proved so Glorious to all the Inhabitants of *Provence*, I cann't but add here the following Letters which shew how well the King was satisfied with those Gentlemen, the Mayors and Consuls of *Aix*.

*To my most Dear and well beloved the Mayors and Consuls of Aix, Procurators of our Country and County of Provence.*

*By the King, Count of Provence.*

**M**OST Dear and well beloved, the satisfaction we have in your Service, and the Zeal you have shewn for the good of your Country of *Provence*, causing us to judge that your care at the present juncture may be very useful, we send you this Letter, to signify to you  
or

‘ our Pleasure, that you continue to ex-  
 ‘ ecute the Offices of Mayors-Consuls of  
 ‘ our City of *Aix*; Procurators of our  
 ‘ said Country, for one Year, with the  
 ‘ same Authority, Quality, Prehemi-  
 ‘ nences, Advantages and Rights which  
 ‘ you have enjoyed or ought to enjoy from  
 ‘ the time of your entering upon the said  
 ‘ Employments; all which is only for  
 ‘ this once, and not to be made a Prece-  
 ‘ dent for the Future; and not doubting  
 ‘ but this Mark of our Confidence in you,  
 ‘ will ingage you to double your care for  
 ‘ the good of our Service, and that of  
 ‘ our said *Province*, we add no more at  
 ‘ present, ———, for such is our  
 ‘ Pleasure.

Given at *Fontainebleau* the 15 September  
 1707. Signed *Lewis* and underneath  
*Colbert*.

To *M. de Castelane d'Esparon*, Mayor of  
*Aix*, and first Procurator of my Country  
 and County of *Provence*.

‘ **M**Ons. *de Castelane d'Esparon*, I am so  
 ‘ well satisfied with the Services  
 ‘ you have done me, in executing the  
 ‘ Office of Mayor, first Consul of my  
 ‘ City of *Aix*, and first Procurator of my  
 ‘ Country and County of *Provence*, that I  
 ‘ have thought fit, as a Testimony there-

of, to continue you for the next Year  
 in the same Employment, as well as the  
 other Consuls of *Aix*, Procurators of  
 my said Country : And although I have  
 signified to you my Pleasure in my Letter  
 of this Day, which is common to  
 you with them, I was willing farther to  
 inform you of it by this, which being  
 the whole Design of it, I pray God,  
*M. de Castellan d'Esperon*, to keep you under  
 his Sacred Protection.

Written at *Fountainbleau* the 15th of September,  
 1707; Signed *Lewis*, and underneath *Colbert*.

The King having continued in their  
 Employments, the Persons to whom his  
 Majesty did the Honour to write these  
 Letters, in Consideration of the Services  
 they had done the State, during the Stay  
 of the Duke of *Savoy* in *Provence* ; we see  
 by this, that his Sacred Majesty is as ready  
 to reward those who distinguish themselves  
 in the Performance of their Duty,  
 as they are to evidence their Zeal and Fidelity  
 upon pressing Occasions.

There are many things in this Treatise  
 not placed in order of time, but according  
 to the time they came to my Knowledge,  
 I should have taken notice in speaking  
 of what passed upon the 25th of *August*,  
 that after the Enemies were gone from

from *Toulon*, the Generals upon their Arrival at *Frejus*, where they began to slacken their March, thought it necessary the States General should be informed of the Reasons which engaged them to break up the Siege of *Tolon*. They called a Council upon it, where they presently own'd their fault in having let four whole Days pass without writing any thing, since 'twas not only highly reasonable forthwith to inform those, of the Misfortune which had happen'd to them, whom the Enterprize of *Toulon* had cost so dear; but likewise because they had left Fame to report it, which she would not fail to do, and perhaps with some Circumstances not to their Honour, which they could not prevent the States General from giving Credit to; so true it is, that the first News of any thing, makes an Impression upon the Minds of those to whom it is told for Truth. It being resolved upon to write to the States General, the next Question was, who to pitch upon to write this Letter, or rather *Manifesto*; which, notwithstanding all the advantageous Colours that could be given it, and all the Turns that could be thought upon to soften the Misfortune, must needs displease the States General. In short, after the Matter had been debated a long while, Prince *Eugene* declared he would

undertake to do it ; and although this Prince had at first shewed some Reluctance, yet he had Reasons to make him desire it. And as he was persuaded that the Siege of *Thoulon* had not been raised, if they had taken his Advice at first, he was contented to justify himself in a Letter that did not seem to come from him alone, but from all the Generals of the Allies together.

The Letter began with the Valour of the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Vigilance of the Generals of the Confederates ; and proceeding afterwards to the Reasons which occasioned the raising the Siege of a Place, which all *Holland* was persuaded would be taken ; he gives them to understand, that the Conquest might have been obtained, and that if the Advice of those who proposed the proper Means, had been followed, they might have made themselves Masters of the Place ; that notwithstanding, both they whose Counsels were followed, and those who complied with them, thought they took right Measures, and that if they had perceived themselves in an Error, as indeed they were, they would not have done what they did ; but that in Councils, where all who give their Advice, do it with a good Design, it sometimes happens, that they make a bad Choice. He afterwards  
adds,

adds, that the Fleet might have entred into the *little Road*, before the Forts were taken, which guarded the Passage, that they should have landed 10 or 12000 Men at *Ciontat*, to have cut off the Communication with *Marseilles*, and that when 'twas found impracticable to force Marshal *Tesse* from the Post of *S. Ann*, they ought to have marched directly to *Aix*; and he could not forbear adding, that if all this had been put in Execution, they had infallibly made such a Progress into *Provence*, that the Allies would have been able to keep there all the Winter. In the following part of the Letter, he did not conceal what Losses the Allies had sustained before *Thoulon*, which he seemed not unwilling to declare; because they still made more against those, who were unwilling to follow those Measures which would have prevented them, and in the end, much contributed to the Conquest of *Thoulon*, and consequently of all *Provence*. This Letter was only communicated to certain Members of the States, who are appointed to examine Matters, whether they ought to be made publick, or not, by reason of the dangerous Consequences that would sometimes follow, upon the Publication of bad News, and especially such as concern the Losses sustained by the State. Wherefore 'twas

E. 4.      thought



thought requisite, not only to the said Letter, but not so to let it be known, that the I writ to the States General. whether those Persons, whose is to keep secrets, or Prince E self, who did not write with that his Letter should be stifled it, as 'tis very probable he might. Persons at the *Hague* reported tents of it.

The following Relation is of a Letter of Abbot *Viany*, S. *Johns* at *Aix*, of the Order giving an Account of what was M. *Chalucet*, Bishop of *Toulon*, d Siege of that Place.

This great Prelate, who devoted self wholly to the Management of his Diocese, and whose Charity to the Poor has been always very extensive, with a Resolution, becoming the Character of a Prelate that loves his People, pressing Instances that were made for the going out of *Thoulon*; and when for turning out the Poor as usual, this Prelate succoured them, and S. *Pater*, that the Poor were Persons, that he would provide for, and therefore he might let them remain in the City, since they were no Charge. This Prelate was

the Siege, where-ever Charity called him. He was at great Expence, since 'twas then more necessary than at another time. His Deportment charmed all the Officers; he did not seek to avoid the Bombs by lodging under Ground, that he might the better comfort and succour the Miserable, by continuing more in view. Therefore he did not quit his Palace, and took abundance of Care and Pains to provide for the Security of the Poor, while the Bombs gall'd the Town. One of them fell into his Anti-chamber, and beating open the Door of the Chamber where he lay, the Splinters of it broke his Bed-posts. The Prelate awaking at the Noise, and perceiving his House shake, put on his Night-Gown, and retired into the Church, to return God Thanks for preserving his Life. The most considerable Persons of the City understanding what Danger their Bishop had been in, went in a Body to seek him, and intreated him in the most pressing manner, not to expose himself any longer to the like Dangers, but to go out of the Town, telling him; that he should not refuse them, and desiring that he would pardon the Violence they offered him. He was forced through a pious Modesty, and for avoiding the Appearance of a haughty Stubborness to retire to Ollioules, whither

the Poor followed him. But being desirous to make his Absence as useful to the City of *Thoulon* as his Presence, he posted to *Marseilles*, to hasten the Supplies of many things which were wanting at *Thoulon*. While he was acting in this manner, with a true Affection for the publick Welfare, 17 more Bombs fell upon his Palace, and almost demolished it. He returned to the City after the Siege was broke up, where he has continued ever since, without ceasing to assist the Poor, and such who in any wise have been reduced to want, through the Losses they sustain'd by the Bombs.

\* Abbot *Viany* having composed an Encomium upon the Bishop of *Thoulon*, in a Letter written to one of his Friends, out of which the preceeding Extract was taken, sent at the same time an Elogy in Heroick Verse, to the Prelate himself, with this Title: *The Character of my Lord Bishop of Thoulon*; and this Prelate having both read the above-mentioned Letter, and Abbot *Viany's* Verses, sent the following Answer to the Abbot. The Bishop's Modesty and Wit, are both conspicuous in this Letter.

' **N**One, Sir, can be more obliged  
 ' to you than my self, for the good  
 ' Opinion you have of me. If you had  
 ' not discovered it to the World, I should  
 ' have been more oblig'd to you. Per-  
 ' sons will be seeking at *Thoulon* for the O-  
 ' riginal of the fine Picture you have  
 ' drawn. The Draught will excite Cu-  
 ' riosity, but the Scrutiny will not be for  
 ' my Honour. I am to thank you there-  
 ' fore for informing me what I ought to  
 ' be. No one is better qualified to give  
 ' Instructions. Had I Parts to improve  
 ' them, I should become a great Man;  
 ' but I must not pretend to so great Abi-  
 ' lities. I could wish for them, since they  
 ' would be of use to tell you better than  
 ' I do, that I am,

Sir, Yours, &c.

Might I be allowed to divert from  
 my Subject, which ought not to be  
 left, especially being so important, as is  
 the matter of this Treatise; I could say  
 much in Commendation of the Bishop of  
*Thoulon's* Letter, who expresses a great  
 deal in a few Words, and pleases by his  
 concise Stile, wherein each Line contains  
 an entire Thought.

I have already mentioned, in several  
 parts of this Treatise, what was done by  
 the City of *Marseilles*, to evidence its Zeal  
 and

and Fidelity, at a time wherein all *Provence* had reason to fear it must change its Master. But as I have taken what has been said from several Letters, and others having come into my Hands since, which seem better to explain those Actions already mentioned, 'twill not, I presume, be looked upon as a Repetition, to add somewhat more on that Head.

The Marshal of *Forville*, the King's Lieutenant in *Provence*, Field Marshal of his Majesties Armies, Governour of *Marseilles*, and Commander in chief of the Squadron of *French Gallies*, put above 10000 of the Inhabitants in Arms, who formed a very fine Body of Troops, and were designed to possess the necessary Posts, as occasion should require. He had appointed a Company of young Gentlemen to serve near his Person, who daily mounted the Guards at his House. He so far honoured this Company, which was very noble, as to let them choose their own Captain. The Chevalier *de Pilles* his Nephew was Captain Lieutenant. He likewise had a Troop of Horse, composed of Inhabitants who had been in the Service, commanded by *M. Lobe*, an ancient Captain of Horse. This Troop was very fine. There was besides these, another Company made up of Workmen and Maçons, who had all been in

In the King's Service, in the Quality of Soldiers, and some as Sergeants ; who besides Arms, had also their Tools to make use of upon occasion. The Marquis of *Forville* divided the City into several Districts, and nominated a Commander for each of them, who was to have under him all the Inhabitants of that Quarter, that were not of the number of those appointed to march ; and one may venture to say, that all the Inhabitants put their entire Confidence in the Prudence and Courage of their Governour, as well with Respect to the King's Service, as what concern'd the Interest of the City. He likewise greatly increased his Esteem, by the Sentiments with which he inspired the Inhabitants, to sacrifice not only their Lives, but Estates too, for the Service of the King, and Defence of their Country.

I shall say nothing here as to what concerns the sacrificing their Estates, having already spoke largely upon that Head in this Treatise.

The Marquis *de Forville* commanded not only in the City and Jurisdiction of *Marseilles*, as Governour, but he had likewise as Field Marshal, the Command of the Troops in the Cittadels, as also of those who were round about in the Neighbourhood,

*De Longchamps Montandre*, of that of *M. Desfrances*.

*De Gratien*, wounded at the Bastion of *S. Bernard*.

*De Caffaro*, of the Brigade of *M. Motheux*.

*De Grancey*, Commander of a Battalion in the place.

*Dayes*, of the Brigade of *M. de la Boissiere*.

*De Sallabery de Benneville*, of that of *M. Duquesne*.

*De Court de Bruyeres*, employed to direct the repairing of the Battery upon the Hill *la Malgue*.

*De Fenquierres*, of the Brigade of *M. de la Boissiere*.

*De Boulainvilliers*, Commander of a Battalion in the place.

*Clavel*, of the Brigade of *M. de Champigny*.

The Chevalier *de Vatan*, Commander of a Battalion in the place.

The Marquis *de Roquemadore*, of the Brigade of *M. de Motheux*.

*M. Bruton*, of that of *M. de la Boissiere*.

*Geoffry*, of that of *M. Duquesne*.

*D'Esienne*, of that of *M. de Champigny*.

The Chevalier *de Norey*, assisted the Marquis *de Langeron*.

The

The Chevalier *de Laigue*, of the Brigade  
of *M. Desfrances*.

*M. de Fongis*, of that of *M. de Matheux*.

*De Bocaire*, assisted the Marquis of  
*Langeron*.

The Chevalier *de Caffaro*, of the Brigade  
of *M. Duquesne*.

The Count *de Sabrau-Beandisnard*, of that  
of *M. Desfrances*.

*M. de Valette-Laudun*, of that of *M. de*  
*Chaulieu*.

*De Gencien*, of that of *M. de la Bo-*  
*issiere*.

*De Radenay*, of that of *M. Duquesne*.

The Chevalier *de Glandevex*, of that of  
*M. Desfrances*.

*M. Hurault*, of that of *M. de Champigny*.

Commissary General of the Artillery.

*M. de Combe*, for the Bombs, and the rest  
of the Artillery.

Major.

The Chevalier *de Camilly*.

Captains of Gallies, and of the Artillery.

*M. Lambert*, of the Brigade of *M. de Combe*:

*Bosquet*, of the same.

The



The Chevalier de Choiseul Beaupre, Commander of the Battery upon the right of the Camp of S. Anne.

*Captains of Frigats.*

*M. de Grenonville*, Commander of the Castle of S. Margaret.

*De Montague*, of the Brigade of *M. Duquesne*.

*Cabouel* the like, of *M. Champigny*.

*De la Magdalaine* the like, of that of *M. de Motheux*.

*De Parlan* the like, of that of *M. de la Boissiere*.

*De la Motte Louvart*, of that of *M. de Chauvign*.

*De Roquart*, of that of *M. de Motheux*.

The Count *d'Allegre*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Battalion of *M. de Pontac*.

*M. Darcussia d'Esperon*, of the Brigade of *M. Duquesne*.

The Chevalier *de Bethunes*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Battalion of *M. de Grancey*.

The Chevalier *de Rochambault* the like, of that of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

The Chevalier *de Gonyon* the like, of that of *M. de Vattan*.

*Liente-*

## Lieutenant of Ships:

*M. de Burgues*, of the Brigadé of *M. de Champigny*.

The Chevalier *de Serons*, the like.

The Chevalier *de Voisins*, the like of that of *M. Duquesne*.

*M. de Goy*, of that of *M. de Motheux*.

*Michault*, Caprain of Grenadiers in the first Battalion, who was wounded:

*M. de Grandval-Brionnet*, Captain of Grenadiers in the Battilion of *M. de Grancey*.

*Dalens*, the like in that of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

*D'Imonner*, the like in *M. de Vattan's*.

*De la Vallette de Thomas*, Commander of a Company, in the Battilion of *M. de Vattan*.

*Dosmont-Malicorne*, the like in the Battalion of *M. de Pontac*.

*De Chastelier*, in the Castle of *S. Margaret*.

*De la Salle S. Cricq*, Commander of a Company in the Battalion of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

*De S. Julien*, Commander of a Company in the Battalion of *M. de Pontac*.

*De la Marque Montault*, Lieutenant of the Company of *Marine Guards*.

*De Fontager*, of the Bridage of *M. Duquesne*.

De

*De la Chaise Beupoirier*, of that of *M. Chauvain*.

The Chevalier *Dampieire*, Commander of a Company in the Battallion of *M. de Vattan*.

*Terras*, the like in that of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

*Mondeville le Fanu*, the like in that of *M. de Grancey*.

*De Taurins*, of the Brigade of *M. de la Boissiere*.

*Villeneuve de Trans*, Commander of a Company in the Battallion of *M. de Pontac*.

The Chevalier *de Barve* of the Brigade of *M. de Motbeux*.

*M. de Montlaur*, the like in that of *M. de Grancey*.

*De Montlezan*, the like in that of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

*De Spins*, the like in that of *M. de Vattan*.

*De la Chassagne de Jaques*, the like in that of *M. de Grancey*.

*Elzeard de Sabran*, in the Brigade of *M. Desfrances*.

*De Rochemaure*, the like,

The Chevalier *de Moans de Grasse*, Commander of a Company in the Battallion of *M. de Grancy*.

*M. Charon de Villefablon*, the like in that of *M. de Pontac*.

*De Cicery*, the like under *M. de Vattan*.

*De*

*De la Gardelle*, Major of the Battalion of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

*De Girenton*, Commander of a Company in the Battalion of *M. de Pontac*.

*De Fenillans*, wounded at the *Bastion* of *S. Bernard*.

*De Ruyter*, in the Brigade of *M. de Motheux*.

The Chevalier *d'Artagnan*, Major of the Battalion of *M. de Vattan*.

*M. de Baudouin* appointed to be at the *Arsenal*, in case of a Bombardement.

*De Latteville*, in the Brigade of *M. de la Boissiere*.

The Chevalier *Lombard du Castellet*, the like.

*M. de Cheylus*, Commander of a Company in the Battalion of *M. de Grancey*.

*De la Garde Bachet*, Major of the Battalion of *M. de Pontac*.

*De S. Esteve* Commander of a Company in the Battalion of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

*M. de Rioux*, the like under the *M. de Vattan*.

*Du Lac de Montvert*, the like under *M. Boulainvilliers*.

*De Picque*, the like under *M. de Grancey*.

The Chevalier *de Sabran Bagnols*, the like under *M. de Vattan*.

*M. de Vigne*, Commander of a Company in the Battalion of *M. de Grancey*.

The Chevalier *de Remondis*, the like under *M. de Pontac*.

The

The Marquess *la Garde* the like.

The Chevalier *de Rochepierre* the like  
under M. *de Vattan*.

The Viscount *de Lautrec*, of the Brigade  
of M. *de la Boissiere*.

M. *de la Roque S. Sever*, Commander of  
a Company in the Battallion of M. *de*  
*Pontac*.

*Quesnoy de Valees*, the like in that of M.  
*de Boulainvilliers*.

*De Sannes* }  
*Pallas* } the like,

The Chevalier *de Goudrin* the like under  
M. *de Vattan*:

#### Aid Majors.

M. *de Gallifet* to care of the wounded,  
Infantry.

*De Sausay*, in the Arsenal.

*De S. Germain*, the like.

#### Lieutenants of the Artillery and Galliot.

*Segallen*, of the Brigade of M. *de Combe*.

*La Baline*, the like.

#### Captains of Fireships.

The Chevalier *Maillard*, of the Brigade  
of M. *Duquesne*.

M. *Cauvieres*, the like under M. *Desfrancs*.

*Benoist*, on Board the *Tonnant*.

*Verguin*.

*Verguin*, at the Battery upon the right of the Camp of *S. Anne*.

*Le Clerc du Canal*, at the Batteries of the Docks.

*Marquizan*, employed under *M. de Courre* to repair the Battery upon the Hill *La Malgue*.

*Clavel*, of the Brigade of *M. de Chambier*.

*De Boisfranges*, Major of the Battalion of *M. de Grancey*.

The Chevalier *de Mazerolles*, at the *S. Philip* Man of War.

*M. Du Revest*, of the Brigade of *Cbaulien*.

### Ensigns of Ships:

*De Guidy*, of the Brigade of *M. de la Boissiere*.

*Guillon de la Chaux*, Lieut. of the Company of *Daleux*, in the Battalion of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

*Beaussier de Quiez*, the like under *M. d'Jmonier* in the Battalion of *M. de Vattan*.

*Coulomb*, of the Brigade of *M. de la Boissiere*.

*Ranchins*, for the Arsenal.

*M. de Tourettes*, Lieutenant in the Company of *M. de Pallas*, in the Battalion of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

*Nobile* Lieut. of Grenadiers in the Battalion of *M. de Pontac*.

*Deshayes*

*Deshayes de Berzeaux*, the like under *M. de Grancey*.

*De Puyderat*, Lieut. of the Company of *Marquels la Garde* in the Battallion of *M. de Pontac*.

The Chevalier *de Sabron Sardon*, the like in that of *M. de Sabron Bagnols* in the Battalion of *M. de Vattan*.

*M. de Lins*, the like under *M. de Sauves*, in the Battalion of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

*De Ferris*, the like under *M. de S. Esteve*, in the same Battalion.

*D. Ceux*, the like under *M. de Dampiere* in the Battalion of *M. de Vattan*.

*De Montlabric*, the like under *M. de Rieux* in the same Battalion.

The Chevalier *de Piozins*, Lieutenant in the Company of *M. de Chatelier*, in the Battalion of *M. de Grancey*.

*M. de Pied-faucon*, of the Brigade of *M. Duquesne*.

The Chevalier *de Chasteauneuf de Thomas*, Lieutenant of the Company of *M. de Dofmont*, in the Battalion of *M. de Pontac*.

*M. de Vignolles*, in the Castle of *St. Margaret*.

*Bideau de Salnove*, Adjutant of the Battalion of *M. de Pontac*.

*Berdarault*, Lieutenant of the Company of *M. de la Salle S. Cricy*, in the Battalion of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

*De Rutie*, Lieutenant of the Comp. of M. *de Montlaur*, in the Battal. of M. *de Grancey*.

*De Tourettes Villeneuve*, the like, under M. *le Villeneuve*, in the Battal. of M. *de Pontac*.

*De Belisle*, Adjutant of the Battalion of M. *de Vattan*.

*De S. Osmane*, Lieutenant of the Company of M. *de la Roque S. Sever*, in the Battalion of M. *de Pontac*.

The Cheval. *de Bricomanet*, for the *Arsenal*.

The Chevalier *d'Albertas Dauphin*, Lieutenant of the Company of M. *de Rochepierre*, in the Battalion of M. *de Vattan*.

M. *de Beauffon*, the like, under M. *de Terras*, in the Battal. of M. *de Boulainvilliers*.

*Romain*, Lieutenant of the Company of M. *de Cicery*, in the Battalion of M. *de Vattan*.

*De la Jonquiere*, the like, under M. *de Montvert*, in the Battal. of M. *de Boulainvilliers*.

*Dastour*, the like, under the Chevalier *de Gondrin*, in the Battalion of M. *de Vattan*.

The Marq. *de Mongiron*, the like, under M. *de S. Julien*, in the Battal. of M. *de Pontac*.

The Marquis *de Varenne*, the like, under M. *de Jacques*, in that of M. *de Grancey*.

The Chevalier *de Castelet*, Adjutant of the Battalion of M. *de Boulainvilliers*, M. *Davalos* the like, under M. *de Grancey*.

*De la Motte*, Lieut. of the Comp. of M. *de Girenton*, in the Battal. of M. *de Pontac*.

*Charry*, the like, under M. *de Charon* of the same Regiment.



*Soubiras*, the like, under *M. de Mantegon*, in the Battalion of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

*De Braque*, the like, under *M. Despins*, in the Battalion of *M. de Vattan*.

*Malsot*, in the Brigade of *M. de Champigny*.

*De Saurins*, Lieutenant of the Company of *M. de Mondeville le Fanu*, in the Battalion of *M. de Grancey*.

*Emeraud de Raconnis*, the like, under *M. de Lieuvre* of the same Battalion.

*De Raouffet*, the like, under *M. des Vallées*, in the Battalion of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

*Deydier*, Lieutenant in the Battalion of *M. de Grancey*.

*Michel Pierrefeu*, Ensign of the Comp. of Grenadiers, in the Battal. of *M. de Vattan*.

*De Trevet*, Lieut. of the Company of *M. de Movans*, in the Battal. of *M. de Grancey*.

*De Meyran*, Ensign of the Company of *M. Despins*, in the same Battalion.

*De Borel de Manerbe*, the like, of the Grenadeers, in the Battalion of *M. Pontac*.

*Damery*, the like, in the Comp. of *M. de Rochepierre*, in the Battal. of *M. de Vattan*.

*De Selve*, the like, under *M. de la Roque* *S. Sever*, in that of *M. de Pontac*.

*De Launay Grave*, Lieutenant in the Comp. of *M. de Remondis*, in the same Battal.

*Le Mennier de Villebrune*, Ensign of Grenadeers, in the Battalion of *M. de Grancey*.

*Neuclet de Cernay*, Ensign of Grenadeers  
in

in the Battalion of *M. de Boulainvilliers*;

The Chevalier *de Flains*, for the *Arsenal*;

The Chev. *de Malthe*, Ensign in the Com.  
of *S. Julien*, in the Battal. of *M. de Pontac*.

*M. Mandelot*, the like, under *M. de Dof-  
mont*, in the same Battalion.

*Desbois*, on Board the *S. Philip*.

*Dannes*, Ensign of the Comp. of *M. de  
Sannes*, in the Battal. of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

*Belanger de la Renardiere* the like under  
*M. de Jacques*, in the Battal. of *M. de Grancey*.

*Dalens*, the like, under *M. de la Sale  
S. Circue*, in the Battal. of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

*M. Martou*, the like, under *M. de Charon*,  
in the Pattalion of *M. de Pontac*.

*Blanc Castillon*, Ensign in the Compa-  
ny of *M. de Remondis*, in the same Battalion.

The Chevalier *de Lordat de Bran* Cadet  
at the Battéry of on the right of the Camp  
of *S. Anne*.

The Chevalier *de Castellanne Majatre*,  
Ensign of the Company of *M. de Demo-  
nauz*, in the Battalion of *M. de Grancey*.

Baron *de l'Isle*, in the Castle of *S. Margaret*.

The Chevalier *de Choiseul Daigremont*,  
Ensign of the Company of *M. de Dam-  
piere*, in the Battalion of *M. de Vattan*.

*Trulet*, the like, under *M. de Monlexum*,  
in that of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

The Chevalier *de Chabanne*, the like, un-  
der *M. de Terras*, in the same Battalion.

The Chevalier *Dragigny*, the like, under *M. de Monderville le Faux*, in the Battalion of *M. de Grancey*.

The *Marq. de Puylaurens*, the like, under the *Marq. la Garde*, in that of *M. de Pontac*.

The Count *de Goello*, the like, under *M. de Chelus*, in that of *M. de Grancey*.

*M. du Quesnel*, in the Brig. of *M. de Chaulieu*.

The Chevalier *de Sabra Montblanc*, in that of *M. Desfrancs*.

*Don Pedro de Lezos*, of *M. de Champigny*.

The Chevalier *de Clermont*, Ensign of the Company of *M. de Grianton*, in the Battalion of *M. de Pontac*.

*M. Chabert Cogolin* the like, under *M. du Vigne*, in that of *M. de Grancey*.

*Chincamps Dannesey*, at the Batteries of the Docks.

The Chevalier *de Marcellas Chabon*, Ensign of the Company of *M. de Rioux*, in the Battalion of *M. de Vattan*.

The Chevalier *de Beauvais de Thomas*, Ensign of the Company of *M. de Cicery*, in the Battalion of *M. de Vattan*.

*M. de S. Eugene* the like, under *M. de Sabran Bagnols*, in the same Battalion.

*Perrier* the like, under *M. de Pallas*, in the Battalion of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

*De Roquesferriere* the like, under *M. de Gondrin*, in the Battalion of *M. de Vattan*.

*De Horicourt*, at the Tower of *Belaguer*.

*M. Pinon*, Ensign of the Company of  
*M. Villeneuve*, in the Battalion of *M. de Pontac*.

*De Villevielle*, Aid de Camp to the  
Count *de Villars*.

*Cheval. de Venil*, Ensign to *M. des Vallées*,  
in the Battalion of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

The Baron *de Beauvois* the like, under *M.*  
*de Montlaur*, in the Battalion of *M. de Grancey*.

*M. de Castalonna* the like, under *M. de*  
*S. Esteve*, in that of *M. de Boulainvilliers*.

*Morant* the like, under *M. de Menevert*.

*Sub-Lieutenants of the Artillery and Galliot.*

*M. Helyot*, in the Brigade of *M. de Combe*.

*Lieutenants of Light Frigats.*

*M. Larache*, Lieutenant of the Company  
of *M. de Valette*, in the Battalion of *M. de Vattan*.

*Siccard de Castellás*, in the Brigade of  
*M. Duquesne*.

*Bonnand*, at the Battery upon the  
right of the Camp of *S. Anne*.

*Cauvieres S. Philippe*, at Fort *S. Lewis*,  
called *les Vignettes*.

*Jean Mafnier*, at the Great Tower.

*Laugier*, on Board the *Tenant*.

*Menault*, at the Batteries of the Docks.

*De Puijoubert*, Ensign of the Comp. of *M.*  
*de la Valette*, in the Battal. of *M. de Vattan*.

*Rimbault*, at the Batteries of the Docks.

*Barry*, Ensign of the Company of *M.*  
*de Pienne*, in the Battalion of *M. de Grancey*.

*Corron*, at the Tower of *l'Eguilette*.

Grand-

*Captains of Pinks.*

*Grandmaison*, of the Brig. of *M. de Motheux*.

*Fougasse*, of that of *M. Duquesne*.

*Ginefte*, of the Brigade of *M. de Combe*.

*Mosnier de la Figuierre*, of that of *M. de Champigny*.

*Viray*, of that of *M. de Motheux*.

*Adjutants of the Artillery.*

*Ginefte de la Loubiere*, of the Brigade of *M. de Combe*.

*Gombaud* the like.

It will not be amiss to add here some Account concerning the Deaths of the most eminent Persons who were killed before *Thoulon*; and having already in the Series of this Treatise, made mention of the Death of those brave Men, and the Actions which occasioned it, we shall now, to avoid Repetition, give the remaining part of their History, omitting what they did at the Siege of *Thoulon*.

The Marquis of *Sepville*, Commander of a Squadron, was Chief of the ancient House of *Cadeau* in *Normandy*, which has always been remarkable, on the account of their great Zeal for the Service of their Sovereign, and the Courage of those who have sprung from it. This Marquis was all along in the Service of the Navy, and present in the most considerable Actions that happen'd at Sea, above 20 Years, and gave frequent Proofs of his Valour.

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He was Brother to Count *Sepville*, Captain of the Gensdarmery, who signalized himself very much at the Battel of *Luzarra*, and was highly commended by the Duke of *Vendosme*. The late *Monf. N. Cadeau*, Father of the Marquis of *Sepville*, served in the Army all his Life time with great Honour. He was a long while Colonel of Horse, and died some Years ago, honoured and esteemed by all that knew him.

The Marquis of *Sales* was great grand Nephew to *Sir Francis Sales*, Bishop of *Geneva*, who was born the 11th of *August*, in the Year 1567, being Son to *Francis Lord Sales*, and Baron of *Boisi*, and *Francis Bonaventure* of *Fionnaz*, of an ancient Family of *Geneva*. The Successor of this Saint, in the Bishoprick of *Geneva*, was *John Francis Sales*, his Brother, whom in his Life time, he caused to be nam'd Titular Archbishop of *Calcedon*, and Coadjutor of *Geneva*; his Successor was *James Augustus Sales* his Nephew, who was succeeded by *M. Arenton* of *Alex*, last Bishop of *Geneva*, who died about 10 Years since, famous for his Piety. *S. Francis Sales* died at *Lyons*, in the Year 1622, upon *Innocents* Day. His Body was carried to *Annecy*, where the Bishops of *Geneva* had their residence, and his Heart is in the Convent of the Chief Monastery of the Visitation of *Lions*.

*Lions.* Pope *Alexander* the 8th, Canonized the *Blessed Francis Sales*, upon the 15th of *April*, 1665, at the Request of the King, the late Duke of *Savoy*, and the whole Order of the Visitation, founded by this Saint.

The Marquis of *Sales*, who gave occasion to this Discourse, left Issue, by the Lady *N.* of *S. Marcei*, Daughter of *M—— N.*—— Baron of *S. Marech*, the young Marquis of *Sales*, and the Lady *D. Sales*, Wife of *M—— N. de Perrivard*, Lord of *Falon* in *Bugey*. The Marchioness of *Sales*, who has been one of the greatest Beauties of the Court of *Savoy*, is Sister of the late Marchioness of *Lucey*, Wife to the Marquis of *Lucey*, chief of the illustrious House of *Maraste*. The Marquis of *Sales* commanded the Troops of *Savoy* in the former Wars, but having had the Misfortune to be taken Prisoner, was carried to the Fortrefs of *Pierre en Cize*, where he remained till the Peace concluded in 1696. Abbot *Sales*, Provost of the Cathedral of *St. Peter* at *Geneva*, who is at present a Refugee, together with his Bishop at *Annecy*, is Brother to the Marquis, who was killed at *Thoulon*; he is great Vicar of the Diocese of *Geneva*, and more eminent for his Virtue and Merit, than on Account of his Birth. The Family of *Sales* is one of the most ancient of all the Families of

*Gene-*

*Geneva*, where it has continued several Ages, famous for the great Men it has produced ; the Church of *Geneva* has had their Bishops out of it, the first of whom was canonized, as we said before ; several great Persons of the second Order in this Church, have likewise sprung from it, and some great Commanders of the Armies of the Dukes of *Savoy* their Sovereign. This Family is allied to the greatest Families in *Savoy*, as those of *Seyssel*, *Lapierre*, *Lacinge*, *Onejeun*, *Lescheraime*, *Aresel*, *Marest*, *Bernex*, and many more of the like Eminency. All the Convents of the Visitation of *France* and *Savoy*, have signified their Gratitude to their Benefactor upon the Marquis of *Sales's* Death. Solemn Services have been performed by all the Convents of this Order, for the Repose of the Soul of this Marquis. And the Nuns have accomplished their Devotions, which they voluntarily enjoined themselves, by offering Prayers to God, for all the principal Persons of their Founder's Family. The Solemnities perform'd in the chief Monastery of *Annecy*, which is likewise the chief of the whole Order, were most magnificent, being attended by many of the Nobility of *Savoy*.

*John William* Duke of *Sax Gotha*, was born in 1677, and had been a Colonel and Adjutant General in the Army of  
*William*



*William III* King of *England*, and in 1697 Major General in the Imperial Army upon the *Rhine*, under the late Prince of *Baden*. He is very much lamented in *Germany*. He was 2d. Son of *Frederic D. of Sax Gotha* who was born in the Year 1646, and Died in 1691, and *Magdalen Sibyl* Daughter of *Augustus D. of Sax Halt*, Administrator of *Magdeburg*, who Died the 7 of *Jan.* 1681. *Frederic* the 2d of that Name D. of *Sax Gotha* is Elder Brother to him who was killed before *Thoulon*. He was born in the Year 1676, and made Knight of the Order of the Elephant in the Year 1694, and the 7 of *June* 1686 married *Magdalen Augusta*, Daughter of *Charles William* of *Anhalt*, Prince of *Zerbest*, by whom he had *Christian William*, born the 29 of *May* 1705, and *Sophia*, born the 30 of *May* 1706. This Prince served in *Hungary*, where he gave Proofs of his Valour. The other Brothers and Sisters of the former, who was killed, are *Anna Sophia*, born in 1670, and married in 1691 to *Lewis Frederic* Count of *Schwarzburg*; *Dorothy Mary*, born in 1674; *Frederic* born in 1675; and *Jane*, born in 1680. *Frederic* their Father was eldest Son of *Ernest* Duke of *Sax Gotha*, seventh Son of *John* Duke of *Weimar*, who was born in 1601, and Died in 1675. He was a Pious, Wise and very Politic Prince, and  
upon

son the account of his great Age, was referred to the Successions of *Altemburg* and *Coburg*, before his Nephews, and Grand nephews. He had Eighteen Children by *Elizabeth Sophia*, only Daughter of *John Philip* Duke of *Sax Altemburg*, who Died in 1680, and gave Rise to the Branch of *Sax Gotha*, which is now divided into several others. *John George*, Duke of *Sax Meissen*, his great Grandfather, was Son of *William D.* of *Weimar*, who was Eldest Son of *John D.* of *Sax Weimar*, 2d. Son of *John William*, great Grandson of the Unfortunate *John Frederic* Elect. of *Saxony*, who lost his Dominions and Liberty at the Battle of *Mulberg*; he gaining of which was of so great Advantage to *Charles V.* that he had very quickly subdued all *Germany*. He was descended from *Ernest* Eldest Son of *Frederic II.* called the *Pacific*; and King *Augustus* is Sprung from *Albert* the 2d Son of this Prince.

*M. Pfefferkorn* accompanied the Prince of *Hess* into *Provence*, under whom he had served a long time, and commanded the Troops of this Prince, in the Quality of a Lieut. General. He served first in *Hungary*, and signalized himself there against the *Turks*; especially, at the Battle of *Sa-lankement*, where Prince *Eugene* Beat the *Ottoman* Forces. This Prince in a Letter writ to the late Emperour, to give him an  
*Ac-*

Account of that Battel, greatly extolls the Valour and Conduct of *M. Pfefferkorn*, and his Imperial Majesty some time after made him a considerable Gratification ; he had afterwards a Regiment in the Imperial Army in which post he distinguished himself upon all Occasions that offered during the War in Hungary, before the Peace of *Carlowitz*. *M. Pfefferkorn* was of an Ancient Family, descended originally from *Bohemia*, and which has produced great Warriors; especially under the Reigns of *Matthias* and *Ferdin. III.*

Colonel *Picon* made his first Campaign at fifteen Years of Age, he had been part of his time in the Service of the Emperor. either in his own Troops, or as Commander of some Detachments of the Forces of the German Princes, in the Contingents they are obliged to furnish his Imperial Majesty in the Wars of the Empire. This Colonel was of an Ancient Family originally from *Silesia*, and Allied to that of Baron *Lewis Ernest Schangel*, Colonel of Horse, and of the Baron *de Glimes* who serve the Troops of the Elect. of *Cologne*, the former in the Quality of Major of his Life-Guards, and the latter Lieut. Colonel of the same. The deceas'd was also related to *M. Magerbosch* Cornet of the Guards of the said Prince and Major of Dragoons.



